The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6697. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

After Inauguration—Review of Various Visiting Military Corps by the President—The Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Although several thousand visitors left the city last evening, at the close of the inaugural ceremonies, it is still crowded, and the business of sight-seeing was very vigorously prosecuted to-day in all quarters. The weather was bright and clear and the temperature was higher than yesterday, so that although still cold, there was much less discomfort. The drill and dress-parade of the West Point cadets on the avenue this morning, between Ninth and Tenth streets, was the most interesting feature of the day, and attracted thousands to that locality. Upon the invitation of Mr. A. Gardner, the Secretary of War and his party witnessed the parade from the balcony in front of his establishment. The group included the Secretary, Vice-President Wilson, the Speaker and Mrs. Blaine, Sir Edward Thornton and lady, Bisaque Bey and lady, Gen. and Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, and others. About 10½ Lieut. Johnson, with a squad of police, cleared that portion of the avenue and stretched ropes along the curb-stone to keep back the crowd. In a few minutes thereafter the Cadets, numbering over 250, marched down the avenue, preceded by their band, and under command of Gen. Upton, Superintendent of the Academy. The parade having been formed and the usual salute paid to the Secretary of War, a battalion-drill took place. The boys were put through the manual of arms, and then various field evolutions, all of which were executed with great precision, and drew forth round after round of applause from the multitude. Their double quick movements and bayonet exercises, especially, were loudly applauded. It was probably one of the best military drills witnessed in this locality for years, and Secretary Belknap deserves thanks for affording the Washington public and the many visitors an opportunity of witnessing the efficiency of the West Point boys. Smith, the colored cadet, was of course anxiously sought for by the curious crowd. He occupied the right of the second platoon, first company, but was not easily discovered, as he is a very bright mulatto, with straight hair, and not so easily singled out as was the boy Conyers, with the midshipmen, yesterday.

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT.

Among all the military organizations brought to the city by the inaugural none attracted or deserved more attention than the Second Connecticut Regiment. Unfortunately, owing to bad railroad management, it was not here to take its place in the procession of the day, a fact which was greatly regretted by all who had an opportunity to see the fine display it made in its march up the avenue after the procession had broken ranks. In one sense the men composing it were the gainers by this, as they seemed to attract all the more attention, to-day, by marching and drilling. By special arrangement, this regiment was reviewed by the President this morning at 11. They left their quarters at Columbian Armory at 10½ o'clock, headed by the Citizens' Committee, among whom were Gov. Jewell, ex-Gov. Hawley, Gen. Kellogg, Gen. Maurer, Gen. Whitemore, Major Maher, Major Coles, Major Lewis, and J. B. Luce, of the New-Haven Press. The line of march was up Sixth-street to Pennsylvania-avenue, through H and Nineteenth streets to the avenue again, and down the avenue. The President occupied the stand from which he reviewed the troops yesterday, and he was accompanied by ex-Gov. Buckingham, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hancock, Lieut.-Gov. Tyler, Gov. Cooke, Col. Webster, and Major Vandenburg. There was an immense concourse of people present, and the fine marching and appearance of the regiment was complimented by the President and the officers on the stand, and several of the companies were heartily applauded. This organization had a pretty rough time on their trip. They left New Haven by railroad at 12½ o'clock on Monday, arrived in New York on time, and were received by the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment and escorted to their armory, where they were served with refreshments. Then joining the Fifth New York, they marched to the Jersey City Ferry and left on Monday night on a train of fourteen cars. It was not long after when it was found that there was but a limited supply of water on the train, and after a short run a halt was made to take in water. The night was intensely cold, and the men suffering, the train was again stopped, and the men went into the woods by the roadside and cut a supply of wood. This, however, was not the last mishap, for after the train left Havre-de-Grace three cars were left behind, and were brought by another engine. They were about three hours on the road from Baltimore, and were landed near Boundary-street. Here Representative Kellogg met them, and they marched into the city, arriving too late to join the procession, having been eighteen hours on the road from Jersey City. After the treatment by the railroad companies, the officers and men and their friends very naturally felt indignant, and last evening a meeting was held at Col. Smith's head-quarters, St. James Hotel. Col. Smith stated the object, and addresses were made by Gov. Jewell, ex-Gov. Hawley, Gen. Kellogg, Mayor Lewis, of New-Haven, and others, all condemning the mismanagement of the railroads, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their sentiments, to be reported on the trip home. On their way home, they will stop in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, for a few hours. The Third New-Jersey Regiment, Col. J. Madison Drake, paraded this afternoon, leaving their quarters, in Columbian Armory, at 1 o'clock, and marched up Pennsylvania-avenue, by Fifteenth and I streets, to Nineteenth-street, and returning down the avenue, passing in review at the White House before President Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and others, giving a marching salute. The Fifth New-York Regiment, Col. Charles H. Spencer, paraded this afternoon, leaving their quarters at Judiciary-square about 1½ o'clock, and marched over the same route as the Third New-Jersey, and also passed in review at the White House before the President, Gen. Sheridan, and others. At about 2½ o'clock the Boston Lancers, dismounted, passed up the avenue in full dress uniform, and attracted much attention by the stirring music of their band, and the excellent marching of the companies. They proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where they were shown into the east room and formed in hollow square. In a few minutes President Grant appeared, the men saluting him as he passed them. He subsequently took his position at the door, and the Lancers filed out, saluting as they passed.

GEN. BABCOCK.

By an amendment to the Deficiency bill the salary of the officer of engineers in charge of the public buildings and grounds of Washington was increased from the pay of a major to that of a colonel. This is a deserved recognition of the services, taste, and skill of Gen. Babcock, who for several years past has well performed the duties of three positions, and receiving the pay of but one. He has not only been in charge of the public buildings and grounds, but has been in charge of the Washington Aqueduct construction, a member of the Advisory Board of Engineers of the Public Works, and a secretary to the President. It is a further high compliment to the integrity and capacity of Gen. Babcock that his recommendations for appropriations are almost invariably approved.

THE SENATE.

Besides transacting executive business the Senate will, in open session, deliberate upon the cases of Senators Caldwell and Patterson. It is the impression among Senators that if the Caldwell case is not decided without debate, the discussion will extend over several days. The Senate, by courtesy, agreed to examine the report in the case of Mr. Patterson. As that body no longer has jurisdiction of his case, their action will necessarily be limited to an expression of opinion upon the facts, and upon the conduct of Mr. Patterson. It is not unlikely that the Louisiana question may again be raised in connection with the contest for seats between Ray and McMillan.

THE INDIAN CHIEF COCHISE.

Information to the effect that Cochise has gone into Sonora, and that he is unfriendly and disposed to renew hostilities, is believed at the Department of the Interior to have no foundation in fact. The Department has information that Cochise was on his reservation Feb. 4, with upward of 2000 of his tribe, all being exceedingly well behaved, not a single complaint being made against them, and the settlers rejoiced at the peaceable condition of things. Contrary reports are believed to be erroneous, and probably induced by a desire to promote difficulties rather than preserve peace.

THE KNAPP POST-OFFICE DEFALCATION.

The official records of the Post-office Department show that the investigation of the accounts of S. H. Knapp, late Superintendent of Mails in the New-York Post-office, discloses a deficiency of $29,000. The Department is fully secured by his official bond.

THE FAILURE OF THE UTAH BILL.

The leading opponents of polygamy in the House are much disappointed at the failure of the Utah bill. They go so far as to insinuate that the bill could only have been defeated by the neglect or intention of those having it in charge. They predict that the consequences of the failure of legislation will be very serious to the "Gentile" mercantile interests of Utah, and prophecy that a conflict between Mormons and Gentiles is inevitable during the coming season.

JUDGE KELLEY, MR. AMES, AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER SHARES.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, called on Treasurer Spinner this morning and made a full and detailed statement of the Credit Mobilier matter between him and Oakes Ames, and requested Spinner to demand from Mr. Ames a full statement of all dividends on account of Credit Mobilier stock which Ames claims he held for Kelley. Judge Kelley said he had never been able to obtain from Mr. Ames any statement of such dividends. He had transferred to the United States all his own claims, if any, for the Credit Mobilier stock and dividends. Mr. Kelley did not wish the Treasurer to enter this money upon the records as a part of the conscience fund, for he still asserts that it never was his property, but in order to place it in the possession of the Government where it properly belongs, if it has any existence. Judge Kelley made this statement and request in the presence of several gentlemen who happened to be in the office at the time.

LETTING THE MAIL ROUTES.

Bids for Spring lettings on mail routes were, to-day, opened at the Post-office Department.

THE EXTRA SESSION IN LOUISIANA.

The Senate meets to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and will at once set about the performance of the duties which are before it. It is quite impossible to predict the length of the session. It may not be more than a week, and it may last till April. There will be, first of all, some nominations on which action will be necessary. So far as known this part of the Senate's labors will not be very important or laborious. There are some matters before the Senate from the State Department, among them the proposition to reorganize the Mexican Claims Commission. It is probable that the contested election case in Louisiana may be settled, and, if so, it may be expected to occupy considerable time. McMillan represents the Warmoth-McEnery faction, and Pinchback is the Kellogg party candidate. Pinchback's name was not called when the Senate was organized yesterday, and McMillan has not yet received his credentials. The decision of the Senate between the two will be of the greatest importance. If Pinchback is admitted, the people of Louisiana will consider that the whole power of the Federal Government will be used to sustain the Kellogg Government, for a recognition of that Government by the Senate would virtually be a committal of Congress to its support. On the other hand, if McMillan should be admitted, the people of Louisiana would claim, and with plausible reason, that if action by Congress could be secured, the McEnery Government would be set up. If the Senate should make this decision it would be directly in opposition to the announced intention of the President, as expressed in his message, in the case that Congress did not act before adjournment. On the strength of this decision McEnery would undertake to overthrow the Kellogg Government by force, and would claim the recognition of the Senate as his justification. The other possible decision for the Senate to reach is that neither McMillan nor Pinchback were elected. This action would give strength to McEnery. It is within the bounds of the possible that an extra session of both Houses of Congress may grow out of the action of the Senate in this matter.

THE RENOMINATION OF GEN. HAWLEY.

Gen. Hawley's renomination gives great satisfaction here. His plucky and independent course in the House during his brief term has gained him a host of friends, who would very much regret to see him left out of the next Congress. His bold stand in the Credit Mobilier case, his determined fight against the increase of salaries, and his denunciation of the land-bounty steal before its true character had been exposed by any other, has been of great value both to honest legislation and the Republican Party. He has been urged to enter the canvass in New-Hampshire, where the salary question particularly has caused some disturbance, but has been compelled to decline, owing to the short time before his own election in which his canvass can be pushed forward. He will leave for home to-morrow night.

SERENADE TO MR. KELLOGG.

The band of the Second Connecticut Regiment to-night serenaded Representative Kellogg, of the New-Haven District, at Willard's Hotel, and he made a pleasant and happy response. There was afterward an informal reception of the band and the officers of the regiment in the hotel drawing-room, and an exhibition-drill on the avenue. The proficiency, good conduct, and soldierly bearing of the regiment has received nothing but praise, and to-day it was a point of some dispute whether the Second or the Cadets marched the better.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIES.

Col. Robert Douglass resigned his position as private secretary to the President yesterday afternoon, and will be appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of North Carolina. A bill creating two judicial districts in that State having passed Congress in the last days of the session, Mr. Levi P. Lucky has been promoted to the vacancy, from the position of assistant secretary, which position will be now filled by Mr. C. C. Smiffin, heretofore executive clerk, and Mr. O. L. Pruden takes the latter position.

THE INAUGURATION BALL-ROOM.

A grand masquerade ball is in progress at the inauguration ball building to-night, the decorations and details having been left undisturbed from last night's celebration. The ball of last evening, being on such a magnificent scale of preparation, was scarcely expected to cover expenses, and an effort will be made to make it up by additional entertainments. To-morrow evening there will be a grand promenade concert by the West Point Band, the Marine Band of this city, and the Artillery Band of Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor. An exhibition drill by the Boston Lancers before they leave the city is also probable.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CABINET.

There is much speculation relative to the Cabinet, founded on the mere report that recently the members of it have formally tendered their resignations, thus necessitating new nominations to the Senate. The question about the Cabinet was, however, settled last Fall, soon after the re-election of President Grant. At a Cabinet meeting, all the members being present, they informed him that, wishing to do nothing whatever to embarrass him in his administration, they would tender their resignations, to take effect on the 4th March ensuing. The President expressed his thanks for their friendly feelings, and informed them he had no desire for any one of them to withdraw from their present positions, but preferred they should all remain. Nothing has since occurred to change the position of affairs as it existed at that time. The only immediate change will be in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, should the present incumbent be elected to the Senate of the United States. The opinion that the President need not renominate the present members of the Cabinet for confirmation by the Senate is strengthened by the fact that all of them were at their respective departments to-day attending to their official duties, and it is said by gentlemen in executive positions that no such renominations will be made.

DEPARTURE OF THE VISITING CORPS.

The West Point cadets, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Conrad, of the Second Infantry, marched through F street this evening to the depot, and took the 8 o'clock train en route to West Point. The Old Guard, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stetson, were received at the White House by the President this afternoon. The Albany Burgess Corps, Lieut.-Col. Harry Beecher commanding, left for Philadelphia this evening. The corps will pass one day in that city, and then move to New-York, remaining over Friday there. They will reach Albany on Saturday afternoon. The corps held a dress-parade in front of the Arlington this morning, and afterward paraded through the principal streets, attracting the admiration and applause of the thousands congregated along the sidewalks. The Sarsfield Guard, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, to-night serenaded Representative Kellogg, formerly General of the division to which they belong.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

A circular is sent to the presidents and cashiers of all national banks to-day, notifying and requiring them to forward immediately, on the latest form of blank furnished for that purpose, a report of the condition of their banks as shown by its books at the close of business on Friday, the 28th of February, 1873.

RIGHT ON THE SALARY QUESTION.

The name of Mr. Peters, of Maine, erroneously appeared in the published list of yeas and nays as having voted for the conference report increasing the salaries of the President, members of Congress, and others.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate during Tuesday morning confirmed the following nominations:

Deputy Postmasters—John B. Richardson, at Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. Clara W. Drake, at Westfield, N. Y.; Leonard Wilson, at Marshall, Missouri: David D. Rivers, at Elk Carson, Territory of Colorado; M. D. Wickersham, at Mobile, Ala.; Miss Julia E. Seeley, at Great Barrington, Mass.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Robert B. Chappell, for the District of Fair Play, Colorado Territory; John M. Washburn, for the District of Vermilion, Dakota Territory.

Registers of the Land Office—John D. Sheridan, at Fair Play, Colorado Territory; Levi Ruggles, at the Gila Land District, Territory of Arizona.

Revenue Marine Service—J. Madison Case and J. L. Reilly, to be Chief of Engineers; Samuel E. Maguire, to be Second Lieutenant, and Joseph M. Brady, to be Third Lieutenant.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Morris Friedsam, for the Third District of New-York, and Charles Stephani, for the Twelfth District of Illinois.

Consuls—Charles M. Pravis, of Indiana, at Para; Thomas B. Wood, at Rosario, Argentine Republic; John F. Quarles, of Georgia, at Port Mahon, and Joseph G. Hester, of North Carolina, at Santiago, Cape de Verde.

Indian Agents—Isaac W. Hutchings, of Massachusetts, for the Indians of the Green Bay Agency, in Wisconsin; and Daniel Shanahan, for the confederated tribes in Montana Territory.

Collectors of Customs—Alexander C. Davis, for the District of Beaufort, North Carolina; and Alvin W. Chapin, for the District of Apalachicola, Fla.

Promotions in the Navy—Commodore Gustavus H. Scott to be a Rear Admiral; Master Wm. J. Barnette to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Emory H. Taunt and Louis R. Chester to be Masters; Robert Potts to be a Chief Engineer, and Levi T. Safford and Charles H. Manning to be First Assistant Engineers, and Robert G. Peck, and forty-seven other midshipmen to be Ensigns; Lieut.-Commander Theodore F. Kane to be a Commander.

Promotions in the Army—Lieut.-Col. Henry D. Walton to be Colonel; Major John D. Wilkins to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Thomas S. Dunn to be Major; First Lieut. Robert Pollock to be Captain, and Second Lieut. Frederick H. E. Ebstein to be First Lieutenant.

Reappointments in the Army.—Late Capts. George B. Hasr and William M. Kilgore, to be Captains.

David D. Smith, to be Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-boats; John D. Shepard, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats, Ninth District; David Porter, to be Surveyor of Customs for the District of Savannah, Georgia; Leander E. Dever, Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Memphis, Tenn.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad—Election of Directors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company was held to-day at the company's office, in this city. The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows, there being no opposition to the ticket: P. H. Watson, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, S. L. M. Barlow, J. J. Cisco, of New-York; W. B. Duncan, and F. Schuchardt, of New-York; H. E. Parsons, of Ashtabula; R. P. Ranney, H. B. Hurlbut, L. M. Hubby, Stillman Witt, and T. P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, and P. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati. The first-named eight have not been hitherto connected with the directory of this road, and represent the Erie Railway. The other five were members of the board last year.

The following officers were elected: President, H. B. Hurlbut; Vice-President, H. E. Parsons; General Managers, Oscar Townsend; General Superintendent, E. S. Flint; Secretary and Treasurer, G. R. Russell; Auditor, Alfred Ely; Chief Engineer, Frank Ford; General Freight Agent, Lucien Hills; General Ticket Agent, F. H. Pierson.

Destruction of the Riverside Hotel, Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—The Riverside Hotel, a large building near the race-course, was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning, with all the out-buildings. The loss on the building is about $15,000, and it is insured for $5,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe, and $3,500 in the London Imperial. The building belonged to Cornelius Van Winkle. The loss on the furniture is $3,000, and it is insured for $1,000 in the Imperial.

Marine and River Disasters.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 5.—The schooner James S. Maloy, from New-York for Philadelphia, loaded with salt, which was before reported ashore at the steam-boat landing, Delaware Bay, is leaking at the rate of 100 strokes per hour. She will be got off, if not cut through by the ice.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The steamer Palestine struck the pier of the railroad bridge at Dannville, in the Tennessee River, last night, and sank. No particulars have been received. She had a full load from Evansville, Ind.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 4.—An unknown schooner went ashore on the Hedge Fence, during the gale of yesterday, where she now remains.

A RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS

A Police Station Attacked by the Militia—Repulse of the Latter—Several Killed and Wounded.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5.—At about 9½ o'clock to-night, a squad of perhaps fifty men attacked the Third Precinct Station-house, and fired into the building. They were repulsed by the police, but were quickly reinforced by about 350 men. These were attacked by Gen. Badger with about 200 policemen and a piece of artillery, and for about five minutes a sharp rattle of musketry ensued. Both parties maintained their positions during this time, but at the second discharge of the cannon the militia retreated through Jackson-square, and half an hour later the police relieved their comrades, who remained during the conflict within the building. One man, a Mr. Hartman, was killed, and several were wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5—Midnight.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night the McEnery militia attacked the Third Precinct Police Station. They commenced the attack by firing into the building. The police returned the fire.

Soon after Gen. Badger, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, moved down Chartres-street from Canal with about 200 men and one piece of artillery. Quite a large crowd had by this time collected about Jackson-square and on the streets leading thereto. When near the crowd, Gen. Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to give way, when the police fired a blank cartridge, and soon after another shot was fired. This time the gun was loaded with grape.

By this one man was killed and several wounded.

Another charge of grape was fired up St. Ann-street. Some ten or twelve are reported to have been wounded, but only one man was reported killed.

As far as known only one policeman was wounded during the entire fight.

At one time the firing was quite brisk, resembling somewhat a picket skirmish. For the powder expended and the fuss made the damage was remarkably light.

The grape of the Metropolitans was more than the militia bargained for, and they are reported to have weakened readily. Many of them are reported to have skedaddled in great disorder.

The United States troops, about 11 o'clock, reached the scene of conflict, and the remaining militia retired, leaving them in possession.

Origin of the Conflict—Attempt to Seize the Station by the Rebel Militia.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5—8 P. M.—The Seventh Precinct Station-house was quietly taken possession of last night by the McEnery militia. No resistance was offered by the police on duty there, and no effort was made to-day to displace the militia. It is understood that further aggressive moves will be made by the militia to-night. For twenty squares, to-night, only one policeman was found on duty. They have been withdrawn from their beats and concentrated about the stations around the Mechanics' Institute.

Another 1866 Massacre Threatened.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Louisiana politicians here have received no advices of a probable compromise.

The following private dispatch has been received here:

"Fighting at Third Precinct Station. Threats to seize possession of State offices. Several men reported killed. Attack on State House probable. See authorities. Another '66 threatened.

LATER.

Order Restored by the Federal Troops.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6—1:10 A. M.—The United States troops now occupy Jackson-square and other points in the city, and will, no doubt, prevent further disorder.

A company of United States Cavalry, at 1 o'clock, passed up Camp-street to Gen. Emory's head-quarters, but soon after returned to Jackson-square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in repelling any attack that may be made. No further trouble is apprehended to-night.

The city is full of rumors. At this hour the streets are almost deserted. Up to 12 o'clock they were crowded with people, inquiring the news—"the latest from the seat of war." Thousands of rumors were current, but the facts in the case have been given above.

All reports about a compromise are unfounded. As telegraphed on Saturday, a compromise is improbable, in fact, now regarded as impossible.

CANADA.

Assembling of Parliament—Official Appointments—Snow Blockade.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 5.—The Dominion Parliament assembled to-day and unanimously elected Hon. James Cockburn Speaker. The Governor-General will deliver a speech from the throne to-morrow.

OTTAWA, March 5.—Hon. John O'Conor has been sworn in as Minister of the Land Revenue. It is understood that Mr. T. N. Gibbs will be appointed President of the Council.

Severe snow-storms have prevailed at St. John, N. B., and the railroads are all blocked up. It is expected the members of Parliament from that Province cannot reach here until the 7th inst.

LISTOWEL, Ontario, March 5.—A fire this morning, on the corner of Wallace and Main streets, destroyed a block of stores. Loss about $40,000.

The Pacific Slope—Mexican Boundary—Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—New placer gold mines have been discovered near San Diego. The First National Gold Bank of Santa Barbara was organized on March 3, with a capital of $100,000. Mortimer Cook is President.

Don Jacobs Lanco has been ordered by President Tejado, of Mexico, to make a survey on both sides of Colorado River to the Gulf of California, and report to the Mexican Government; also exact observations of the boundary lines between the United States and Mexico from Fort Yuma to the Monuments.

It rained hard here to-day. The storm is generally distributed over the State.

Dr. D. L. Morgan, a well-known coulist of this city, tried to commit suicide last night by taking poison. He got alarmed, and sent for a physician, who saved his life.

A Chinaman at Stockton, to-day, was caught in the belt in a paper mill and dragged through a hole five inches in diameter over the pulley. His jaw was cut, both arms and several ribs broken and the body badly bruised, but it is believed he will recover.

James D. Page was arrested to-day at Vallejo, charged with intercepting and opening letters from Charles O. Russell, under sentence of death for the murder of a man named Crotty. The letters were addressed to Warren Halley.

CONNECTICUT.

Gen. Hawley Renominated for Congress—Seeking for a Democratic Candidate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5.—Gen. Hawley was to-day renominated for Congress with great enthusiasm, and resolutions strongly denouncing corruption in Congress and the vote increasing salaries were adopted. The Democratic Congressional Convention also met here to-day. Its entire proceedings were a ridiculous confession of overwhelming defeat in advance. Not a man could be got to accept, and finally S. B. Kendall, of Suffield, an ex-sheriff, who was not present and could not decline, and never having been thought of before, could not, of course, provide in advance for a declination, was nominated. Mr. Eaton, who was defeated by Gen. Hawley at the special election last Fall, was first nominated and came into the convention and declined. His private business was pressing, and his health was poor. Then George M. Landers, of New-Britain; ex-Mayor Chapman, Charles M. Pond, M. E. Merrill, and Elisha Johnson, of this City; E. H. Hyde, of Stafford, and H. S. Hayden, of Windsor, were proposed, and each declined, owing to business engagements. There never was such a busy time among the Democracy of this district. They seem to be utterly absorbed in the overwhelming cares of life's practical duties. Gen. Hawley will be re-elected by an immense majority. His course in Congress has greatly pleased the people here, irrespective of party.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Sleeping-Cars Rolled Down Embankments—Escape from a Burning Car—The Injured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—This morning an accident occurred on the Pan-handle Railroad to the No. 6 express-train at 1¾ o'clock, about a quarter of a mile west of Willow Grove Station. The train consisted of two sleeping-cars, two coaches, one express, and a baggage-car. By striking a broken rail the two sleeping-cars were precipitated down an embankment of considerable height, and turned over several times while making the descent. The other cars were also considerably damaged. The following are among the injured: S. Feuchtwanger, New-York, head cut; Miss Thompson, Ballston Spa, N. Y., head badly cut; John Nash, Cincinnati, shoulder dislocated; M. S. Marquis, Philadelphia, back bruised; T. M. Beels, heel cut, and Mrs. Ann Price, of Springfield, Mo., leg broken. All the wounded were able to resume their journey, with the exception of Mrs. Price, who was removed to a hospital in Steubenville, Ohio, where the railroad company's surgeon dressed her wounds.

Yesterday morning another accident occurred on this road near Trenton, Ohio, about fifty miles from Columbus. Strange to say, the entire train, with the exception of the last car, a Pullman sleeping-car, passed safely over the broken rail, and that was hurled down a thirty-foot embankment, making two turns in its descent. Besides the conductor and porter, a Mrs. Lee, of Shreveport, La., was severely cut about the head and body. The car immediately caught fire and was a total loss. The passengers barely escaped with their lives through the windows of the car.

The Mormon Press on the Utah Bill—The Roads Clear.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 5.—The *News*, the principal Mormon organ, contains a congratulatory article this evening on the failure of legislation on Utah in the late Congress. Some little exultation crops out in the *Herald*; but altogether the tone of the Mormon press is unexpectedly mild.

The inaugural address of the President was received with expressions of favor by all parties. The Mormons claim that he has been misinformed on the situation here, and reiterate the statement that a Commission to investigate would be best for the interests of all. The Gentiles are hopeful that a special session will be called, and the question settled one way or the other at once.

No further interruption to overland travel is apprehended from snow. The railroad from Omaha to San Francisco is reported to be entirely clear, and the trains running regularly.

Brigham Young left the city to-day on a tour in the northern sections of the Territory.

Snow-Drifts in Maine—Railroad Accident—Fire and Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—The trains have been much delayed by the snow of Monday night, and the roads are badly blocked by drifts.

A dwelling-house on Congress-street, occupied by four families, was burned last night, and a woman named Clark perished in the flames.

Frank Blanchard, a sailor on board the brig F. H. Jennings, which arrived at this port yesterday, fell overboard Saturday, and was drowned. He belonged in England.

The steam-ship Corinthian, from Glasgow Feb. 15, arrived here yesterday, with sixteen cabin and forty eight steerage passengers.

The steam-ship Polynesian, from Liverpool, arrived last night.

WATERVILLE, Me., March 5.—The train from Bangor, which was delayed at Pottsville Station, yesterday morning, by three engines running off the track, is still there. It will probably be ready to start about noon to-day. A wreckers' train went to its assistance yesterday noon. One hundred and fifty passengers are delayed by the accident.

Meeting of Copper Manufacturing Associations.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5.—Representatives of a number of the copper manufacturing associations of New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Maryland, met in annual session in this city to-day. The business was conducted in private; but it is understood a resolution was adopted that no change be made at present in the price of manufactured copper, on account of the high price of the raw material.

The True Canal Policy.

The report of the commission appointed to award the State's prize of $100,000 ought to put a stop to the clamor for enlarging the canal locks without regard to the prism. The commission appointed a committee to examine all the canals in this country upon which steam is used. Particular attention was paid to the Delaware and Raritan, where steam has been in successful operation for years. In regard to the size of the locks and the boats, the committee say that "while the locks on the Delaware and Raritan Canal allow the use of boats of 600 tons carrying-capacity, the boats on that canal do not, in fact, average as many tons cargo as the boats navigating the Erie Canal." Large boats were at first built, but experience demonstrated that smaller boats could be operated to better advantage on a canal of that size, although 600-ton boats could pass through the locks without difficulty.

The commission's report in regard to this question confirms the views expressed by the *Commercial* about six weeks ago, in commenting on Mr. Hatch's letter on the "True Canal Policy for the Empire State to Pursue." Engineers have shown by frequent experiments that the most economical boat is that one which is scientifically proportioned to the prism of the canal. The present locks are large enough for a canal of the size of the Erie, and neither State or nation will make that larger. What is needed now is, not larger, but good, perfect locks, with the canal put in good navigable order.

The Constitution Commission have made no important recommendations in regard to the trunk canals. They leave the Legislature to act on the amendment offered in the Senate by Hon. L. L. Lewis, and in the House by Hon. James Husted. This policy was recommended by Gov. Dix, and it is the only true one for the State to adopt. It is unwise and impolitic to have to take the toll question before the Legislature at every session.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MODOCS.

The Terms of Peace Offered by the Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A dispatch received from Fairchilds, via Yreka, says that Elijah Steele left that place yesterday morning, with instructions from the Peace Commissioners to offer the Modocs the following terms as a basis of peace:

First—To surrender as prisoners of war to Gen. Canby, and to receive full amnesty for the past.

Second—To be removed to Angel Island, and there to be clothed, fed, and sheltered as soldiers are until a permanent home in some warmer country may be found, perhaps Arizona.

Third—To be clothed, fed, and sheltered in their new home until such time as they will be able to maintain themselves; their women and children to receive transportation to Angel Island, and thence to their new home.

Fourth—Gen. Canby is of opinion that he can promise Capt. Jack and some of his head men permission to visit the President.

An interview in the evening with the Indians was very unsatisfactory. Schonsches was quite hostile in manner. The speech of Capt. Jack was pacific. Sixty-nine warriors were present at the council, over twenty of whom were strangers to Mr. Steele.

After the council Scar-faced Charlie told Mr. Steele to sleep in his (Charlie's) bed as there was danger of his safety, and that he would look out for him. Charlie sat beside him all night. In the morning Capt. Jack was decorated with a warrior's hat, and Schonsches, who was the chief speaker, was quite vicious in tone and manner. After he had done Capt. Jack made a war speech, and the warrior's hat was removed from his head. Twenty-three warriors only were present at the morning council. Capt. Jack and Schonsches claimed that these were all the warriors they had, not thinking they had been counted the evening before. They finally proposed that if they could be left in the lava beds, and the past forgotten, they would make peace. They wanted Messrs. Meacham and Applegate to come to them to-morrow to shake hands and conclude a peace. It is quite evident that they intended treachery to these men. They did not want Commissioners Roseborough or Case to come to the lava beds, but said that they could come if they pleased. Scar-faced Charlie wanted to settle the matter and get away. He behaved like a white man.

This is all that the Commissioners will allow Mr. Steele to make public at present. It is thought that outside parties have been misrepresenting things to the Indians who came out a few days since.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Chambean, a Frenchman, was struck and killed by a snow-plow on the Nashua and Lowell Railroad.

The Old Colony Railroad Company are negotiating for the purchase of the Middleboro and Taunton Railroad.

Allen G. Jones, the missing book-keeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

W. T. Lockhart, door-keeper of the House of Representatives, Indiana, died of small-pox yesterday morning.

A severe storm from the north prevailed in Havana on the 4th, and the weather was the coldest of the season.

Mr. William Endicott, of Salem, is reported to have been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Alexander H. Rice has been nominated by Gov. Washburn, for Massachusetts Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition.

The City Council of Charleston has passed resolutions inviting Gen. Grant and suite to visit their city during his Southern tour.

Henry M. Stanley reports the absconding of his agent, A. M. Doriand, from Chicago, with nearly $800, the proceeds of his Sunday evening lecture.

Gov. John J. Jacobs, of West Virginia, was inaugurated Tuesday. The other State executive officers also took the prescribed oath of office.

A slander suit in which Horace Saunders, of Cambridge, Mass., accused David Nichols, of Lowell, of forging his note, has been settled by Saunders paying $10,000.

A fire at Mason, Tenn., Tuesday, burned a a hotel and the dry-goods stores of T. D. Wires McClay Brothers, and J. Fisher & Brother. Loss $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

Mr. Harry G. Griffith, a well-known journalist, died in Chicago yesterday, aged twenty-eight. He was for some years connected with the city Press, and was on the staff of the Boston *Journal* in 1871.

Col. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and for many years an active leader of the Democracy, died yesterday in the Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburg.

The General Assembly of Virginia yesterday passed a resolution appointing a joint committee to make arrangements to receive President Grant and suite in such a manner as shall comport with the dignity of the Commonwealth.

Chas. H. Foster, of Boston, was convicted, yesterday afternoon, of forging and uttering forged notes, by means of which he cheated Capt. Chaddock, an old man, out of all his property. The case now goes to the Supreme Court on exceptions.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen throughout the Atlantic States but is now falling over the Southern States; clear weather and diminishing winds prevail on the Middle and East Atlantic coast; easterly winds with clear weather have prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, but with cloudy weather on the Texas coast; falling barometer and rain have been reported from California and Oregon, and have extended thence eastward; the pressure has fallen very rapidly in the North-west and the Upper Mississippi Valley, where south-west and south-east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather now prevail as far as heard from.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday, in New-England and the Middle States, low temperature and clear weather in the morning, followed in the afternoon by southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and decidedly higher temperatures; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, easterly and southerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather. The barometer continue falling in the North-west, and thence to the Ohio Valley, with continued fresh and brisk southerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Parkrow: 3 A. M., 11°; 6 A. M., 11½°; 9 A. M., 18°; 12 M., 22½°; 3 P. M., 27°; 6 P. M., 27°; 9 P. M., 24°; 12 P. M., 22°; average temperature yesterday, 20°.

Sequel of the Prize-Fight—O'Baldwin in Jail—Campbell Under Leeches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 5.—A sporting man arrived in this city to-night from Steubenville, Ohio, who states that Ned O'Baldwin had an altercation there with an Irishman during which the latter was knocked down and kicked by O'Baldwin. The bruiser was arrested and fined $50; in default of payment, he was lodged in jail for ten days.

In regard to the prize-fight yesterday, the general opinion prevails here that the referee should decide that Campbell and Hicken should fight over again before the stakes are paid. Campbell has been in bed nearly all day, attended by a physician, who applied enough leeches to reduce the inflamation of his eyes. All the Eastern "sports" left on the 9 o'clock train this evening.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Illness of President Thiers—Depression on the Bourse—Denial of the Rumored Algerian Disaster.

PARIS, March 5.—The speech of M. Thiers, in the National Assembly, yesterday, is received with satisfaction by all the Deputies except the Extremists.

The President has caught cold and it is rumored that he is seriously indisposed. The report flattens the evening Bourse.

The Assemb

SAMANA.

San Domingo City—Character of the Dominicans—Interesting Facts About the People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873.

Now that we have arrived at San Domingo City, I think I understand the position. There has, most undoubtedly, been in the public mind in America a sense of doubt and hesitation, or puzzled feeling about this Samana Bay business. People read the report of the Commissioners and said, after shrugging their shoulders over some of the glowing periods: "If this island is such an earthly paradise, if it has such capacities of enriching industry and shrewdness, why do the Dominicans want to sell out, and above all, why sell out at such a price?" This was the general impression, and was natural, because, until one knows all the circumstances, such a proceeding would be irreconcileable with what we know of human nature, and especially of Dominican nature. But, after spending a few days in San Domingo, the whole thing becomes clear as crystal. San Domingo is a city of ruined palaces, inhabited by beggars. Ever since the people of this island became free, ever since, in this city, the slaves rose like a volcanic eruption, and drove their masters out of the place, they have commenced to descend in the scale of civilization. The Spaniards left behind them a noble heritage, for they had reduced the art of living happily and healthily in the tropics to a system. This science had been acquired by the Dominicans when they were enslaved, and they were thoroughly masters of all the details. Yet they were pupils only, not masters of the art. Little by little they lost their grip upon the world and the times in which they lived. First, they endeavored to recuperate their fallen fortunes by piracy, and the romantic Bay of Samana sheltered navies, as one may say, of colored corsairs infinitely as wicked but not half so interesting as Byron's. But swift frigates and then steam compelled them to abandon this source of wealth. They then turned their attention o revolutions, and these did not succeed much better. Finally, the leading men of the country, that is of the Dominican Republic, after much pondering, hit upon the truth. They discovered that they were not able to sustain any place among nations unless assisted by some other power. But, it may be suggested, why should they have cared to keep up their place, why could not they be satisfied with living a sort of dream life in their beautiful land? Now, the answer to this is the key of the position, and can only be gained by seeing San Domingo City. They do live a sort of dream life, but it is haunted by strange memories of the past. They live in the magnificent palaces of their former proud masters, the Creole grandees, the successors of Columbus and his companions and *conquistadores*. What though the pillars are cracked and awry; what though the capitals are broken and the carving blurred by time and exposure; what though of all the brilliant flowers of the quadrangle, nothing remains save an invincible orange tree that will persist in enriching the earth with its great golden globes; what though the terraces are too ruinous for the foot, and the sea walls and promenade are crumbled into chaotic masses of masonry; what though the mahogany beams have been whitewashed, and the marble pavements have been mended with brick, and the fine frescoes have been utterly ruined with exposure, there is a ghostly grandeur about each old palace that will not depart, and that never fails to impress the most unimpressionable of casual Yankee visitors. It is true that gold is not so abundant in the river beds as in the early days, when a man in half an hour could wash out an ounce of gold dust. But these palaces were for the most part built out of those treasures which can never be taken from San Domingo—her tobacco, her sugar, her coffee, her rum, and her precious woods. Mines may enrich, or mines may ruin, but these have never failed in filling the treasury of a nation. Little by little the production of these articles has dwindled and dwindled, and would, perhaps, altogether perish in the course of time, if it were not for the action that the Dominicans have taken. It is an extraordinary country, or they would have perished long before this time. The coffee that I drank this morning for breakfast grows wild on the hill-sides, where once a glorious plantation smiled. It is not cultivated, but it persists in growing. The tobacco has the same facility of reproduction, the same stern resolve to defy neglect. Nor is the sugar-cane behind. In Louisiana, where they have sugar plantations, they have to renew the canes every third year; in Cuba, every fifteenth year. Here, in San Domingo, are plantations where the canes have not been renewed for seventy years. Every year they cut them down, and every year they spring up again as if the soil were inexhaustible, and the vitality of the plant inexhaustible, too. Of corn and rice, the ground gives two crops yearly, and the quality of both is excellent, but as this requires some little attention, and the Dominicans have none to give it, of course the amount raised is excessively small. Both being favorite articles of diet, they have to import them at a higher price, which they unhesitatingly pay without ever feeling a flush of shame. But in a dim, uncertain, hesitating manner, their minds have grappled with the fact that it would be a good thing for them if some superior race would run the island. Accordingly, they made overtures to Spain in the time of Santana's Presidency, which Spain met greedily. They turned to that country because Spanish is the language of the Dominicans, and though they had a remembrance of past cruelties, it was very faint indeed. They believed, too, that the Spanish were changed, had become liberal and progressive, and would meet them as brothers. The result was what might have been expected. The Spaniards came there as friends, and as soon as they were installed began to act as conquerors. The first thing requisite, according to their programme, was a series of good wagon roads, and they commenced this great work by seizing all the cattle they could get hold of. There was not even a pretense at payment, no quartermaster's scrip, no warrant upon an empty treasury. They just took them, killed them, ate them, and sold the hides. They established the hated audiences, and were making plans for restoring the Imperial Convent built by Emperor Charles V. in 1510, and the Jesuit College when the inhabitants rose en masse and drove them out. But the Dominicans were not by this contretemps dissuaded from their conviction of their own incapacity to develop their country and govern it wisely. After the failure of the Spanish annexation scheme, they looked around for some other power. Now, for a long time the United States of America have been the polar star of all the republican States of the Spanish Main and of South America. But the Dominicans are extremely sensitive on the subject of personal equality, and were loth to have anything to do with a country where they would not be accepted as equals. This view was forced upon them strongly by the American negroes, of whom there are very many in the Dominican land. The war of the slave-holders' rebellion having settled that question satisfactorily, they jumped at the chance of annexation held out in 1870. This was foiled by the opposition of Senator Sumner, who opposed it in apparently willful ignorance of the facts. Had he come come down here and looked around him, I feel assured that he would never have opposed a measure which was not only a great commercial benefit to our country, but a positive boon to the colored race. Let it be clearly understood that the Dominicans are like children, and know that they are. They have played at barring out, and now they want to go back to school, only they insist upon having a just and a kind school-master. And, if there be such a creature on earth, Uncle Sam is the man. When I think that Senator Sumner opposed the annexation of this place in the garb and guise of the friend of the black man, I feel amazed at the enormity of the assumption. The unanimity of the vote at the election is amazing. Of course the opponents of the Republican Party will cry out, "Coercion! fraud!" Nothing could be falser. The people here desire it as much as a man lost in the Sahara desert craves for a cup of water. It is impossible to conceive how ardently the public mind is set in this direction, especially in the northern part of the island. The dreams they have of the result are, of course, impossible of realization. They figure to themselves a golden future, in which the Americans will cover the land with railroads and wagon-roads, dot the lakes and rivers with steam-boats, work the mines, multiply by a hundred fold the plantations, and bring from every clime the white-sailed messengers of commerce. In their Eldorado the Americans will do all the work for the mere love of it—"Oc eropias innatus apes amor urget, habendi"—while they will enjoy the fruits. I need not inform the readers of THE TIMES that, if they do not take their share of the toil, they will reap but a small part of the profit. But that is a brutal truism quite unknown to the Dominican mind. Still the benefit to them, though not so large or so golden-tinted as they dream, will be very substantial.

I have walked all over San Domingo City. The place is a walled town, and I mounted the rampart and made the circuit. It was fortified very strongly in past times, and is naturally a place of considerable military advantages. But as a port it is worth but little. The bay is not really a bay, being simply a rather deep indentation of the coast, and the only harbor is the mouth of the Osama River, which is deep enough for vessels of very large size. But there is a bad bar, with a very narrow channel. For this reason foreign vessels prefer Puerto Plata, to the north, and most of the commerce of the place is with small vessels from the different islands. Nature meant this island to be a centre of distribution to the Archipelago, and in a rude, blind, instinctive way this has been commenced. But when the Samana Bay Company get to work the world will see this carried into effect in a grand manner. They will make Samana a free port, and its unrivaled advantages as a harbor will do the rest. Even the reefs and the currents are in their favor. For while Puerto Plata has no harbor at all, so that during northers a vessel would have to cut her cables and go to sea, so the approach to San Domingo from the north is made very dangerous by hidden reefs and sand-bars, and a strong current which sets on to them. We saw no less than three wrecks between Samana and San Domingo. Capt. Delanoy, who is, by the by, a very wary, careful, and conscientious skipper, told me that the charts had no mention of these reefs, and no indication of the current. Now, for vessels coming up from the South this current has no dangers, so that there is no obstacle to those going to Samana from that point; so that if there were no other advantages Samana, from a maritime point of view alone, in due course of time, the new port, would take all the shipping away from her only rivals at the present time. But they must be sharp about their work, for there is a French company trying to make a grand port of Azua, a fine city with a glorious bay, about sixty miles from the capital. It has a great disadvantage, however, the city being three miles from the beach. The company have projected a tramway to be drawn by horses, and they are hard at work at it now. Azua is a great entrepôt for sugar and for logwood, and in the mountains forty miles beyond there are said to be valuable mines of copper. But there is not much danger of this company doing much, because they have very little capital, and though their project is a good one, and Azua has considerable advantages, yet nothing can be done in this island except by parties having such powerful prestige as to invite the immigration of wealthy planters. Here the Samana Bay Company have the entire field at their command. The wealthy exiles from Cuba have the utmost confidence in the directors, and have also a great affection for this island. We have or rather we had on the Tybee a very wealthy gentleman named Delgado, who resides habitually in New-York since the Volunteers drove him from his Cuban property. He is a martyr to rheumatism, and came here to see if the baths and feet. This present Winter drove him wild, and he determined to pass the rest of the cold months in San Domingo. He is now stopping at the French Hotel here, and his health has already greatly improved. I have repeatedly conversed with him, and found him perfectly conversant with the sugar-raising to its minutest details. He is a man of very high intelligence, and of great mental energy. His enforced leisure is distasteful to him, and if this climate restores to him the use of his limbs, he intends to return to the sugar business, and to purchase a large plantation in the neighborhood of Samana. The inducement of a free port, he says, will be strong enough to bring many other wealthy Cubans, who will follow his example, and cultivate either coffee, or sugar, or tobacco. We have talked, also, about the cultivation of fruits by men of small capital, and I have gathered this much from him, and from Capt. Delanoy, of the Tybee, who has some practical knowledge of the sales and profits. In the first place, it will be better for one to go into this business who has not a practical knowledge of farming. The one who has, there is every possible inducement. Bananas, oranges, guavas, cocoanuts, papaws, custard-apples, shaddocks, and other fruits whose names I could only learn in Spanish, grow in the most wonderful profusion. The castor-oil plant and the coffee-bush grow wild. But all this I gathered from Capt. Delanoy. The whole archipelago produces these fruits, too, and it repeatedly happens that the market is glutted, and they have to be sold for very little—almost nothing. The man who proposes to raise fruit must never devote himself to one thing or the other; he must raise as many kinds as possible, so that, if there be a glut of bananas, he can fetch up on cocoanuts, or be a glut in them, he can recoup himself with mangoes or guavas, or oranges, or limes. There is another consideration. It is this: The Samana Bay Company are going to open up the Valley of the Yuna, and to cut down the pitch-pine forests that load the north range of mountains. Now, the altitude of these is so considerable that all the tropical and many of the temperate zone fruits can be produced on their slopes, just as the English in India raise apples, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, plumbs, and pears at Mahableshevar and Simla. And as the same enterprising Anglo-Saxons have cultivated tea with considerable success on the hills of Ceylon and in Java, so may the Anglo-Americans on the lower slopes of the Dominican Mountains. Many of the fruits mentioned above are perishable, and could never get to an American port, but Samana is a true centre of distribution, and there would be a ready sale for all of them in the neighboring islands. There is a great field here, an immense opportunity, for those who know how to profit by it; but people who have vivid imaginations are apt to think that because they would like to do so therefore they can. Nordhoff's book about California has set thousands crazy to attempt fruit-raising, who are utterly incompetent to try anything of the sort. Schoolmasters, literary men, book-keepers, &c., dream bright dreams of such things, and revel over the prospect of sitting under the shadow of their own vines and fig-trees; but men who are going to succeed must know something of the business, otherwise, when they come out to Samana, they will gaze with stupor at the forest-covered hills, and at the beautiful waters of the bay, and not knowing what to do first, will commence with nothing, wile away some months in dreamy idleness, and then go back, and proclaim the whole thing a fraud. For such fruit-raising has no real charms; fruit eating is what they comprehend, just as in business, many men mistake their dreams of spending colossal fortunes for a capacity to make them.

I shall see President Baez to-morrow. I have already seen his brother-in-law, M. Camoens, and have found that my impressions are correct as to the annexation business. I shall not record any formal interview, but act upon the hints I get from him for the more perfect understanding of the island and its people.

GAR.

Launch of a Steamer for the State Line at Govan.

Yesterday a screw steamer was launched from the shipbuilding yard of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company, at Govan, on the Clyde. The vessel, which is the pioneer ship of a new line of Glasgow and New-York traders, was christened the Pennsylvania, and is the property of the State Steam-ship Company, Messrs. Lewis T. Morrow & Co., managing owners. The dimensions of the Pennsylvania are: Length, 330 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 28.6 feet, and 2,500 gross tonnage. She is spar-decked, and of the highest class of steamers, being 100A at Lloyds, and is fitted with all the latest improvements and appliances. Accommodation is provided for 65 first-class, 35 second-class passengers, and about 400 emigrants. The engines, on the compound surface condensing principle, are 350 horse-power. Last year Messrs. Morrow & Co. commenced a line of steamers between Liverpool and New-Orleans, of which the Louisiana and Minnesota were the pioneers. Messrs. Austin, Baldwin & Co., No. 72 Broadway, are the agents in this City, and the first steamer will sail from New-York on the 2d of April.

THE ERIE CONSPIRACY.

Another Chapter of this Remarkable History —Ramsdell's and Crouch's Statements —More Letters and Telegrams.

The O'Doherty cablegrams, which were published exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday, afforded interesting reading, not only to operators on the street, who necessarily feel a deep interest in the history of Erie, but to the general public, who gained considerable information by their perusal. The messages, epigrammatic and terse as they are, afford a clear and concise idea of the conspiracy against Gould and the manner in which it was carried out to a successful end. To-day we give another version, as given by George Crouch, together with some telegrams and letters he wrote at the time of the coup d'état, as it is now called. We give the statement for what it is worth, as it will undoubtedly throw some light upon matters hitherto untouched by either Lane or Doherty. As already stated, we shall follow up these remarkable developments by others fully as interesting, as well as suggestive of the motives that actuated the reformers in the Erie Board.

Statement of Mr. Homer Ramsdell.

Mr. Homer Ramsdell, a director of the Erie Company, whose name was included in the TIMES' list of old directors who received money for helping to turn Jay Gould out of the Presidency, published a card in the TIMES of Sunday denying the statement that he received any money. One of our reporters called on Mr. Ramsdell last evening, to obtain further explanation, when the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Have you read all of the articles published in the TIMES recently relative to the overthrow of the old management of Erie? Are the statements contained in them essentially correct?

Mr. Ramsdell—Yes, I have read them, and I think they are substantially correct.

Reporter—Is the list of sums paid to the directors correct as published?

Mr. Ramsdell—As there has been a committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate this subject, I prefer to leave the whole matter with them.

Reporter—But, Sir, this has already become a matter of public notoriety, and I cannot see any reason for suppressing any information on this subject that you may possess?

Mr. Ramsdell—Possibly you are right. In regard to the payment of money, I have no personal knowledge. I had frequent interviews with Gen. Sickles, and from him learned that he had been authorized to use money, if necessary.

Reporter—And you believe that money was used?

Mr. Ramsdell—Yes, I believe that it was used. I derive that belief from reports which have come to me, as well as from admissions made in the published statements.

Reporter—Was this money used for the purpose of bribing the directors?

Mr. Ramsdell—I would not like to say that.

Reporter—In what sense, then, do you consider it to have been used?

Mr. Ramsdell—As I understand the matter the English stockholders had appropriated certain sums of money, to be used in the overthrow of the then existing management of the Erie Company. The original plan was to do this through the courts, or through the Legislature. A resort to either involved too much delay, however, and as it had been suggested (as was stated in the same circular that your paper published) that a far less sum of money could be used with more satisfactory results if divided among such members of the board as might be deemed necessary to approach, their situation being somewhat peculiar.

Reporter—How peculiar, and what were the necessities you refer to?

Mr. Ramsdell—I suppose it is well understood that there were members of the board who were entirely dependant upon their salaries as directors, and that in the negotiation which would take place they might be thrown out of employment. Gen. Sickles, I know, regarded that in such cases a reasonable indemnity was not only admissible but proper.

Reporter—Can you give me the names of the directors to whom this rule would apply?

Mr. Ramsdell—I hardly think it necessary to mention their names, as the public will readily supply them. I refer especially to those gentlemen who were in the employment of the company.

Reporter—What have you to say in regard to those directors who were not dependent upon their salaries for support?

Mr. Ramsdell—That is a matter of propriety and conscience which I leave entirely to themselves.

Statement of George Crouch.

George Crouch sailed yesterday for England, on board the steam-ship Spain. A TIMES reporter called upon him on Tuesday night, for the purpose of obtaining some further details of his connection with the expulsion of Jay Gould from the management of the Erie Railroad. The following statement resulted from the interview:

Mr. Crouch stated that he was for the first time brought into contact with Gould and Fisk while investigating the great gold conspiracy which resulted in the memorable panic of "Black Friday," and while pursuing this duty in the interests of one of the New-York journals he obtained some valuable information in regard to the affairs of the Erie Road, which led him to give up his then occupation of journalist, and to devote his attention to discovering a solution of the great Erie riddle. He had at this time already received letters from friends in England who were largely interested in the stock, asking him for information as to the condition and prospects of the road. After satisfying himself of the precise nature of the difficulty that existed between Gould and Fisk and the foreign stockholders, he made a thorough survey of the Erie main road, and of all its most important branches, inspecting every depot and workshop. He also made a similar survey of the Atlantic and Great Western, thereby gaining a clear comprehension of the Erie system, its condition, business, and manifest destiny. He then forwarded a report of his observations to the English stockholders, and next devoted his attention to obtaining information as to the financial management, then in the hands of Gould and Fisk, who he had suspected from the first of having used the funds of the Erie Road in their gold operations. He finally made the discovery that not only had the Erie treasury been emptied by the collapse of the Gould "Ring," but that both Fisk and Gould were pretty well cleaned out, although they endeavored to make the public believe that they had made money by the operation; but the fact was they were so seriously embarrassed that the payment of the men working along the Erie Road had to be delayed for over a month. They passed supply bills, spouted Erie collaterals, and appropriated the money of the company to their own private use. The reports made by Crouch of the actual condition of the road were a pleasant surprise to the stockholders, as previously it was generally believed, at home and abroad, that the road was in a ruinous condition and its business recklessly mismanaged. Jay Gould about this time made overtures to Crouch, with a view of securing his services. That gentleman after consulting with his friends, and in furtherance of the ends he had in view, accepted a secretaryship in the service of Erie. From this time Gould and his accomplices were constantly under his eye. At first he was disposed to regard Gould and Fisk in the same light, but it afterward became manifest that the former was the master spirit, and the latter a mere tool. Having mastered the secret of the Erie management, and sounded the members of the directory and the principal officers, Crouch devised a plan for relieving the road of its financial embarrassments by bringing about a compromise of the difficulties with the foreign stockholders; but meanwhile a rival combination had been organized in London, viz.: "The Erie Protection Committee," and just as he was on the point of starting for Europe with his proposition for a settlement, the agent of the Protection Committee arrived in New-York with instructions to open war on Erie. Crouch finding that he could not persuade this agent to join forces and pursue a course which would result in a speedy and satisfactory settlement, determined to beat him out of the field. The agent of the Protection Committee first commenced action before the Railroad Committee in Albany, when Crouch, finding that the agent's misrepresentations of the condition of the road and of the affairs of the company were depressing the value of the stock and were calculated to upset all his deep laid plans for the solution of the Erie difficulty, opposed him and caused him to fail in his object. The failure of their agent exasperated the Protection Committee and caused them to entangle themselves in hopeless litigation with the Erie managers.

About this time Gould, with Tammany at his back, and having control of the courts and the Legislature, believed that he was entirely master of the situation, and laughing at the idea of any compromise, he took the fatal step of seizing some 60,000 shares of foreign stock, openly defying public opinion and the law.

In June, 1871, Crouch resigned his position of Secretary in the Erie Company, but keeping on friendly terms with Fisk, discovered that he was perfectly aware that Gould was secretly plotting to get rid of him and his friends in the directory. A counter plot was started, and in October Mr. Crouch started for Europe to make arrangements with the English stockholders, and while in London he forwarded a number of letters to Fisk, which had the effect of misleading Gould, and preventing him from suspecting trouble in his own camp.

Everything worked well until Jan. 8, 1872, when Fisk was assassinated. This event necessitated considerable alteration in the plan of campaign, but, on the following morning Crouch called a meeting of some of the leading men on the London market, and confidently announced his ability to bring about Gould's removal. On his assurances, a pool was formed and large purchases of Erie were made under his direction. Soon after this, Mr. James McHenry called upon Crouch and made him a tempting offer to unite with the Atlantic and Great Western party, his plan being to bring about Gould's removal by the action of the courts and the Legislature, although he confessed, upon Crouch explaining that nothing could be done by such means, that Gen. Sickles and S. L. M. Barlow had not been able to accomplish anything up to that time. McHenry then exhibited a proposition he had received from Lane and Barlow, and asking for $1,500,000 for the purposes of carrying it out, but under the advice of Crouch a cable dispatch was sent declining the proposition *in toto*. After considerable conversation upon the Erie question, Crouch explained that his mission went no further than Gould's removal, and that he would enter into no agreement to put the Atlantic and Great Western party in control, but promised to put himself in communication with Gen. Sickles if he found that the General could be of use in helping to oust Gould.

Crouch returned to New-York on the 12th of February, 1872, and on the 19th of March Gould was driven from power by the successful revolt of his directory. Lane, finding that the English stockholders had not sufficient confidence in him to give him the control of $1,500,000, next offered his services to Gould, who, however, would have nothing to do with him, having no confidence in him. Lane finally managed to so work upon Barlow as to be promised hush money, and was allowed to crawl into the position of a director and to oppose Gould.

Having secured a majority of the directory, Crouch had an interview with Gen. Sickles in the presence of Charles Day, McHenry's confidential agent, when the General confessed that he had not been able to accomplish anything, but that he hoped to do so on the reassembling of the Legislature. Crouch then told the General that he need not bother about returning to Albany if he would but assist in carrying out his plan, which he then revealed, it being approved of by both Gen. Sickles and Mr. Day, who then worked with Mr. Crouch for the common weal. In the move to get Gould out of office, Barlow was as indispensable as the fifth wheel of a coach, but when it came to putting in the new men, he claimed all the credit. Crouch insisted that Gen. Sickles earned all the money he received, as did Henry Thompson, and that those of the directory who received compensation were fully entitled to it. Messrs. Ramsdell and Archer refused to accept any remuneration whatever.

CABLE MESSAGES.

The following are copies of the cable messages sent by Crouch to the combination of English shareholders:

Feb. 15—Progressing well. Buy all you want and hold confidently.

Feb. 24—Gould's removal inevitable.

Feb. 27—Majority of Erie Directory with us. Gould powerless. Have loaded up in this market at 30.

Feb. 29—Gould completely tied; keep secret. Every precaution taken; failure impossible. Have you bought all you want?

March 3—We are ready to fire the mine. Keep cool and confident.

March 10—All satisfactorily settled. Shall get control at meeting to-morrow.

March 10—Eve of battle; victory certain.

March 11—Complete victory; we are in possession; hold for further rise.

March 18—Situation satisfactory. Don't sell a share.

March 23—Leaving by steamer Italy to-day. Hold on to Erie on your side but keep finger on trigger. Have left orders to sell here at 60. Gould trying to make a deal with Barlow. Barlow will bear close watching.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS WRITTEN BY GEORGE CROUCH TO JAMES MCHENRY.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1872.

James McHenry, Esq., Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London:

DEAR SIR: A few hours after landing Lane was at me, offering me "any terms." If I would work with him. He "pumped" desperately, but I tired him out. Before applying to you for $1,500,000, he sounded some of my men on the directory, but they know he is not to be trusted. He finally declared himself altogether hostile to Gould, and I am inclined to believe that he is willing to turn against him if satisfied that there is a good prospect of success. I hear that Gould is going to make a move, but I am not quite ready for him. I have had a very hard week's work, but am more than satisfied with the result. * * *

Had a long and highly-satisfactory interview with Gen. Dix on the day after my arrival. The General is now out of the directory, but he is fitting the pieces to Gould. Henry Thompson and Hilton can be depended upon. Fisk's friends, Simons and Hall, would gladly see Gould overthrown. Ramsdell is firm. Bissell is dangerous; will not openly discover. White will obey the "powers that be." The new men, Drake and Sherwood, are under the control of Eldridge and Elmira.

The most important man just now is Otis, the Secretary of the company. As I told you, his record is clean. He has protested against Gould's "irregularities" all along, and would have resigned, but his position is bread and butter to him, and he has been living in the hope of seeing the end of Gould's management. * * *

These men are ripe for revolt, but want to be pretty certain of success before they strike. As I told you in London, it's no use talking justice and sickles waste money on the law and the Legislature.

Sickles has been absent since my return, but I learn he has done nothing. He is taking a holiday at Niagara during the recess of the Legislature, but I have asked Day to telegraph him, and he will be here to-morrow.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1872.

James McHenry, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Trusting my letter of the 20th is to hand I now write to post you up to date.

I told you when in London that Sickles was, in many respects, an unhappy selection as leader of your movement to obtain a revolution in any party against Gould. Here, on the ground, my impressions were confirmed; but after seeing the General, and finding that no one is more aware of this than himself, and that encouragement he has been polite enough to deny being in any way concerned in Erie matters, and further, finding that he acknowledges that he can do little or nothing in Albany, I decided to let him into my scheme. I unfolded my plan to him in Mr. Day's presence. At first he considered it simply impossible, but when I named the men I had secured he was astonished and delighted. * * *

The Legislature has adjourned until the 26th. The fate of the classification bill will be decided soon after they reassemble, but if everything works well I think Gould will be abolished first.

I have now discovered beyond a doubt that Lane came over on his own account, and many of the men smart enough to realise that he has become too badly tarred by his contact with Gould to expect anything from a new management, and consequently he is now making a desperate effort to get something out of him, before he is ousted. Finding Lane could not get into my confidence, Gould set other agents to work. * * *

——came to me a third time to say that Gould had something very important to tell me, and would like to see me at his house in the evening. He would send his carriage for me, and if I did not want to be seen I could come as late as I liked. I refused to put my head in his noose, however, and said that when I got through with the business I had in hand, I hoped to have the pleasure of calling on Gould, at his own office, in the daytime. No further evidence is needed to show that he is feeling decidedly uncomfortable. The bankrupting is on the wall.

The work of undermining the Erie citadel is going on rapidly, and I am confident of bringing Gould down with a crash before long. Some of the directors I have mentioned will be worth retaining, and Gould once gone, it will be an easy matter to weed the others out one by one. At present, it will not do to talk of making a "clean sweep," as that will force some to stand by him.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

James McHenry, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Since writing you last much has been accomplished, and I am now confident of success. I am in hopes that before reading this you will have been cabled a couple of Gould's removal.

Regretting that I have not time to give you details of operations, I hasten to report results. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the detectives Gould has put on me, I have succeeded in keeping open communication with my friends in the directory. At my last interview with Otis he gave me the inclosed statement of the finances of the company. You may rely on its accuracy. All information obtained which might be useful to you I have taken care to have communicated to Mr. Day, in order that he might cable you in cipher. Otis is now in constant communication with me, and posts me as to Gould's every move. Introduced Thompson to Otis on Monday last, as the man selected to lead the revolt in the board. I know Thompson thoroughly. His record in Erie is clear, and all the good men will stand by him. The General at once approved of the selection, and a satisfactory arrangement has been made as to funds. Since writing last I have had an interview with Hilton. A thorough understanding resulted. I told you I could answer for him. He gave me his views of Gould twelve months ago. George G. Hall was the next to sign articles, and we now count on Simons, Ramsdell, Sisson, and White besides, making eight out of fourteen. We now calculate on electing three good men and true to fill existing vacancies, thus getting eleven out of seventeen. The rest will be easy. As it is, Gould dare not call a meeting. He "smells a mice," but can't ferret it out yet.

As to Lane, I need say nothing. You know him as well as I do. Since I succeeded in letting daylight on him by exploding the Wilcox affair, he is glad to make terms at any price. He is of no further use to Gould, and we can use him if necessary. Consider him muzzled.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the attitude of the Press. The Wilcox exposure had the effect of scaring the lobbyists in Albany, and there is now a chance of victory all along the line.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1872.

James McHenry, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Just a few hurried lines on the eve of battle. Up to this time my labors have been entirely successful, and to-morrow I am confident we shall put Gould's forces to rout. We have moved against the enemy in three columns. One headed by Sickles has been diverting him in the Legislature, another under the Attorney-General has been threatening a flank movement in the courts, and the third, under yours truly, (composed principally of sappers and miners,) has succeeded in undermining the very citadel of Erie. In order to cover my mining operations, I kept up an incessant bombardment through the Press, as you will have seen by papers forwarded. To-morrow the mine will be fired, and the forlorn hope will mount the breach.

I worked night and day until I had secured a majority of the directors. We now have under our control Simons, Hall, Thompson, Otis, Archer, Ramsdell, Sisson, White, and Lane; making ten. On the other side are Gould, Sherwood, Drake, and Eldridge. Lane has, of course, tried to be tricky again, but Thompson is holding him by the naps of the neck and he can't wriggle now.

Yesterday our men met, headed by Ramsdell, Thompson, and Archer, and called a meeting in spite of Gould's opposition. To-morrow the first thing will be to fill the existing vacancies. That done, Hilton, Simons, Thompson, Otis, Sisson, White, and Lane will resign in turn in favor of the new men, and the first act of the new board will be to depose Gould.

We have calculated that Gould will not stick at anything to-morrow when he finds himself doomed, but have taken all possible precautions against any mischief.

ERIE BUILDING, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, March 11, 1872—11½ P. M.

James McHenry:

DEAR SIR: I telegraphed you on the eve of the battle that success was certain. To-night I sit at Gould's desk, and have the pleasure of penning this brief dispatch on official paper. I am too tired to give you an account of to-day's fighting. You will see it in the papers. Archer and myself volunteered to bivouac on the field, knowing that Gould would invent some new deviltry as soon as it became dark. We are holding the Eighth-avenue line, from the President's office to the dining-room.

The enemy holds the Twenty-third-street line. We also hold the safes and the treasury down-stairs. Gould has his head-quarters in the counsellor's room with Field, Shearman, Tweed, and other "glorious remnants" of the Ring. About 200 of the worst desperadoes in New-York are massed against the doors we have barricaded. * * *

Since writing the above the enemy has attempted to break into the safes. By making a bold front with our small force we drove them off. Have sent to Sickles and Barlow for reinforcements, but two hours have elapsed since the messenger started, and we have now abandoned all hopes of aid from outside. Gould's fellows hold all the outside doors, and we are completely isolated. Unless we hold out Gould will break the safes and the treasury and clean out the whole say. Our people almost deserve to lose the fruits of the victory for their folly in not helping us to get a sufficient force to keep the field.

The few policemen here have been won over by Gould, and our position is extremely precarious. If Gould lets his gang loose, there won't be [illegible] left us in the morning. * * *

Three A. M.—The enemy have just [illegible] through Erickson's door into the President's room. We snapped the sliding doors together and fastened them in time to prevent their sweeping clean through on us. Situation desperate, but at critical moment manage to get a parley with Gould's lawyer, Sherman. Sherman finally convinced that game is up. Hostilities suspended. Shearman goes back, and Gould breaks at last—is completely unmanned, breaks into tears, and sends out to ask terms of surrender.

Daybreak.—All settled. Off to bed. "Good night." Yours truly,

(Signed,) GEORGE CROUCH.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Removal of Night Soil—Reports from Health Inspectors—Condition of Cellars and Printing-Houses.

The Board of Health met yesterday. The Sanitary Committee presented a report recommending that the fines heretofore imposed on the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, for non-compliance with the requirements of the Sanitary Code, be remitted, which was adopted.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Vital Statistics, E. W. Farrington, a clerk in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, was censured for refusing to grant burial permits on the afternoon of the 22d ult.

The resignation of Assistant Health Inspector Dr. Edward Frankel was accepted, and Dr. N. W. Blunt was appointed in his stead.

President Bosworth stated to the board that he had learned unofficially that both boards of the Common Council had adopted a resolution authorising the Board of Health to contract for the removal of night soil from the City, and he had no doubt that the Mayor would approve the resolution if he had not already done so. The Board of Health was also authorized to decide as to the amount and nature of the security for the proper performance of the contract. Under the provisions of the charter, bids or proposals for the contract would be called for by advertisement, and the contract would have to be submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his approval. He, the President, had prepared a draft of such contract as would be necessary, and submitted it to the board for approval. The contract is to remain in force until May 1, 1875, and requires the contractors to remove all the night soil from the City, and deliver the same to the Lodi Manufacturing Company; that no less than twelve barges or scows shall be provided, and two or more of these barges shall be at each of the four wharves set apart for that purpose at all times during the day and night. The aggregate burden of these barges shall not be less than 2,000 tons, and none of the night soil shall be allowed to flow into the river under any circumstances. No charge shall be made to night scavengers or others employed in emptying privies, cess-pools, &c. In connection with the above matter, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That this Board approve of the draft contract, and of the form of the proposed security thereto annexed, and designate the sum of $10,000 as the penal amount to be inserted therein, and that, on the terms of said draft contract being settled by the Corporation Counsel, as required by law, the President of this board cause advertisements to be published, for the time required and in the papers designated by law, for sealed bids or proposals to contract with this board to furnish boats for receiving and removing and to receive, remove, and deliver the contents of all sinks and privies in the City of New-York, as specified in said draft contract.

This resolution was adopted, and a copy of the draft was ordered to be sent to the Corporation Counsel.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, reported that the Health Inspectors detailed to special duty have inspected during the past week 1,019 cellars and basements, 50 of which are reported as in a bad sanitary condition, and 42 as unfit for human habitation. Annexed is a report from Assistant Health Inspector Hughes on the cellars of the Eighth Ward; also, a report from Assistant Inspector Hamilton on printing-houses and other establishments where lead is used.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HUGHES.

I have the honor to report the result of a careful and complete examination of the inhabited cellars in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York. The total number inspected with a view of ascertaining their fitness for human habitation was eighty-one. In no case did I find one of these cellars in violation of section 59 Sanitary Code, or section 6 Tenement-house act. And many of them were in violation of both, hence I have recommended that they be vacated. The total number of persons for which these habitations give shelter is 315. The general character of the tenements in the district were in keeping with the condition of the cellars, and the cellars themselves were with few exceptions occupied by the poorest and most improvident classes. Cedar street exhibited the worst features of those examinations, for the reason that many of them were occupied as places of improper resort, and divided into small sleeping compartments without light or ventilation; they consist of low ceilings and damp floors, the ceilings being nearly on a level with the sidewalk, and having no area space and no mode of ventilation save through the doors of entrance. The property in these cellars are declared a nuisance, as a rule, in the hands of the first owners, and the rents received for them are in all cases high, and in many exorbitant.

The prominent unsanitary conditions were imperfect drainage, and continued dampness, the latter feature not easily obviated, on account of their proximity to the water, and the result of high tides; no effort, however, in the way of drainage or cementing having been made on the evening. The worst of the diseases found among the inhabitants of these places were embraced in chronic alcoholism and rheumatism in its various stages. As far as could be ascertained to any degree of certainty none of these, with the exception of the Canal-street cellars, were occupied by lodgers. The damp condition of these habitations in the Winter months, when it is necessary to keep up a fire, must, of necessity, from fires, will be materially increased in the Spring and Summer months. I cannot too strongly reiterate the necessity of vacating those cellars against which I have made complaint.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HAMILTON.

I have the honor to present the following report of inspections of printing-houses and other establishments where lead is used. During the last four weeks I have made sixty-six inspections, which I have divided in three groups as regards their sanitary condition:

Class 1. Good condition: well ventilated, and protected against fire.—American Bible House, (except halls,) Brown & Hewitt, J. A. Gray & Green, B. V. Brown, the *Sun*, Baker & Godwin, Geo. Nesbett & Co., Sutton & Co., (Aldine Press,) Universal Press Co., Wheat & Co., J. W. Oliver, Frank Leslie, Dun, Barlow & Co., Golden Bros., Women's Co-operative Printing Co., Gailbraith, Sears Bros, J. O. Calvin, Wood & Reilly, Russell Bros, C. H. Reed. Total number, 21.

Class 2—Not so well ventilated: M. W. Liebert, The Great American Printing Company, J. M. Reilly, Journeymen Printers' Company, Wheat & Co., Empire Printing Company, Columbia Co-operative Co., F. Frost, David Hyne, Whitehorne & Co., H. W. Turner, W. J. Reed, "Booth," "Hogan." Total number, 15.

Class 3—Defective ventilation, in a generally bad sanitary condition: Poole & McLoughlin, John Polhemus, American Church-press Company, Thos. Holman, The *Daily Witness*, *Sunday Democrat* office, The *Sunday Times* offices, Cameron & Co., Douglass Taylor, Holt Bros. Total number, 18.

Lithographing Establ

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD'S TRAVELS AROUND THE WORLD. Edited by OLIVE RISLEY SEWARD. With 300 Illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1873.

On Mr. Seward's retirement from public life, he found that he could not at once exchange the active habits of a life-time for the complete and unbroken rest which he had no wall earned. He found, to use his own words, that "rest was rust, and nothing remained, to prevent rust, but to keep in motion." He therefore "selected the way that would do the least harm, give the least offense, enable him to acquire the most knowledge, and increase the power, if any remained, to do good." At the age of sixty-nine he undertook a voyage around the world, and in the month of August, 1870, he set out from his home at Auburn, bound to San Francisco and thence across the Pacific.

During the year and two months that elapsed before his return he visited Japan, China, Batavia, India, Egypt, Palestine, and Europe. Not content with merely a glance at these countries from the decks of steamers and the window of a railway carriage, he made laborious and sometimes hazardous journeys into the interior. He visited Pekin, walked on the Great Wall of China, and ascended the Kang-ke-kiang. He thoroughly explored the Island of Batavia, and made himself familiar with the Dutch rule in the Eastern Archipelago. He penetrated India to the foot of the Himalayas, and ascended the Nile to Assouan. In Europe, in addition to the usual tour in Germany, Italy, and France, he ascended the Danube from the Black Sea, and renewed his acquaintance with the returned Hungarian exiles of 1848. Wherever he went he was received as the great American statesman who had managed, with such admirable skill, the foreign affairs of his country during the most perilous crisis of her history. No monarch could have received greater honors than were offered to Mr. Seward by the Mikado of Japan, the Emperor of China, the Khédive of Egypt, and the local authorities of whatever country or city he visited. This unusual recognition of his greatness, given to him after he had ceased to hold any official rank, or to exercise any active influence in the councils of his country, was the fitting crown of a great career. It is pleasant to think that the last days of the statesman whose life had been so laborious, and whose actions had been so often misconstrued by partisan zeal, were spent in a journey so free from care, and so full of pleasant incident and merited honor.

The story of Mr. Seward's voyage is written from his notes, and chiefly in his own words, by Miss Olive Risley Seward, who accompanied him. In modern books of travel there has been a wide departure from the old-fashioned simplicity of narration, and we have, in its place, volumes of picturesque scene-painting and brilliant epigram. The charm of the present work is its straightforward simplicity. It is a plain and unvarnished record of what Mr. Seward saw, together with occasional reflections upon the various political and religious problems that came under his observation. The narrative has very much of the interest of the books of travel of the last century. There is not the slightest attempt at fine writing or epigrammatic brilliancy. The style is easy and familiar, and, at the same time, possesses a certain dignity that reminds one of the statesman rather than the ordinary explorer or the professional bookmaker. In the reflections which Mr. Seward makes upon the institutions of the countries which he visited, the cheerful optimism of his character is as evident as are the keen insight and accurate judgment of the man. He finds good in every nation and every system of government, and has an unfailing faith in time to set right whatever is now objectionable, whether in the timid tyranny of Chinese precedent, or the despotic vigor of modern Egyptian rule.

The volume will be a welcome addition to Mr. Seward's previously published works. In them we have the record of his public life—a life full of toil and of triumph honorably won, but also not without the disappointments that are the inevitable lot of an ambitious statesman and patriot. This book of travels shows that the last years of his life were probably the most pleasant and satisfactory. It gives us a picture of the tired veteran, surrounded by whatever could interest and amuse him, and free from the slightest shade of enmity and annoyance. So sunny and cheerful an afternoon rarely awaits the man whose morning and noon of life have been spent in the heat and dust of political strife, and every one who reads the volumes that contain his eloquent speeches and his able State papers, will be glad to find that after these comes the record of a year so happily and profitably passed.

The book is a credit to the typographical skill of the publishers, and is illustrated with some of the best specimens of recent wood engraving.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN SAINTS. A full and Complete History of the Mormons, from the first Settlement of Utah to the last Courtship of Brigham Young. By T. B. H. STENHOUSE, Twenty-five Years a Mormon Elder and Missionary, and Editor and Proprietor of the Salt Lake Daily Telegraph. Illustrated. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1873.

There have been numerous books written concerning the Mormons, but Mr. Stenhouse's work has the advantage over all others that its author has been a leading member of the Mormon sect, and hence has had peculiar facilities for obtaining facts as to the doctrines and practices of the Mormons. There are few men, even in the Mormon hierarchy, who are better versed in the history of the sect, or more familiar with the secrets of its rulers. Moreover, Mr. Stenhouse is plainly a man of clear and vigorous intellect, who is capable of weighing evidence, of estimating without prejudice the motives of the Mormon leaders, and of distinguishing between honest fanaticism and pure imposture. His book is, therefore, not only the best description of the Latter-Day Saints that has yet been published, but it is in many respects fresh and original in its contents.

The author occupies a position in relation to the existing Mormon Church somewhat akin to that which the Old Catholics hold toward the Ultramontane party. He refuses to regard Brigham Young as an infallible priest, or to accept the dogma that there is no salvation outside of the Mormon Church. Nevertheless, he is still, to a certain extent, a Mormon, and has a warm admiration for the better features of the Mormon creed. His book is thus neither an attack upon nor a defense of Mormonism, and is written in a kindly spirit even toward Brigham Young himself.

So far as the work is a history of the Mormon Commonwealth, and the acts of its rulers, it is doubtless a thoroughly trustworthy record. In his discussions of the Mormon creed, there is much that will commend itself to intelligent men, and not a little that will be regarded by Gentiles as neither reasonable nor possible. Thus his statements as to the Book of Mormon fully show the vulgar stupidity of that imposture, while, on the other hand, his theory of the honesty of Joe Smith and Brigham Young will hardly be accepted. Taking Mr. Stenhouse's own statements as to these men, they seem utterly irreconcilable with the theory of their sincere belief in their creed, while the suggestion that Smith was a "spiritual medium" is only giving another name to his impudent impostures. Still, there can be no question of the author's intention to give a perfectly honest account of the Mormons and their peculiarities. His style is lucid and straightforward, and his pages have the interest of a romance. The illustrations are numerous, and, in the main, well executed, and add much to the interest and value of the book.

MAN-WOMAN; OR, THE TEMPLE, THE HEARTH, THE STREET. From "L'Homme-Femme" of ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Translated and edited by GEORGE VANDENHOFF. With a Memoir of the Author.

This is the pamphlet by which the younger Dumas recently obtained no little notoriety. Every one has heard of it, and of the advice which the author gives to the husband of a hopelessly corrupt woman, to slay her. In fact, this phrase, "*Tue-la*" has made the reputation of the book. It is the one salient thought which attracts the attention of the reader.

Without in the least underestimating M. Dumas's remarkable ability as a novelist and dramatist, it is impossible to regard "Man-Woman" as a work of unusual merit. The author prides himself upon his knowledge of women, and undertakes to show how men should treat them. There is little that is fresh in his analysis of womanly character, and hardly anything in his advice as to how they should be treated that can be called original, except his famous phrase "*Tue-la.*" In fact, the book is written up to that one phrase, as though it were a drama of which "*Tue-la*" is the denouement. There are scores of persons who are ready to find it a brilliant and striking essay, for the simple reason that it is the work of M. Dumas. Had it, however, been published under the name of an unknown writer, and without the final chapter, it would have attracted little notice, and have been dismissed as an attempt to glean in the field which Michelet had already exhausted.

Of Mr. Vandenhoff's translation, it is sufficient to say that it is literal and faithful, even if it is occasionally stiff and ungraceful. It can hardly be said, however, that either his sketch of Dumas, or the notes which he has added to the book, enhance its value.

MY LAST CRUISE; WHERE WE WENT, AND WHAT WE SAW. By A. W. HABERSHAM, Lieutenant United States Navy. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 1873.

If Mr. Habersham is still a lieutenant, and if he has made no cruise since the one which he here describes, he cannot be regarded as one of the most successful officers of the navy. The cruise in question took place in 1853 and the following year, and extended to China and Japan. The author's description of his adventures is readable, and twenty years ago must have had the charm of novelty. It is now, however, a familiar tale, and will fail to interest even those who have not already read it. The book, in point of fact, is an old one, but it is now republished without a word to show that is not a new work.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Quarterly Payments—Interesting Facts Concerning Some of the Claimants.

The quarterly payment of pensions was begun Monday at the Pension Office in the Custom-house building. Notwithstanding the low temperature, there were about fifty applicants waiting, when Mr. B. R. Shopp, the chief clerk, arrived at the office at 4½ o'clock A. M., and yesterday morning Mr. Dutcher, the pension agent, found thirty persons at the doors at 6½ A. M.

The cold weather prevents the women from turning out in full force, although there are on the pension list three-fourths as many widows as invalids.

The number of pensioners on the list is between 7,000 and 8,000, involving a quarterly disbursement of from $250,000 to $300,000. There were about 50 paid yesterday, and the amount disbursed by the Agent was between $15,000 and $20,000.

The largest payment to any one person, yesterday, was $1,040. This was made to one who belongs to the class known as "dependent fathers,"—that is, a father who was entirely dependent for his support upon the earnings of his son, who was a soldier killed in the war. This amount included arrearages of pay extending back to 1862. Among the female applicants, yesterday, was an old lady ninety-one years of age, totally blind, a widow of the war of 1812. She recollects distinctly having seen Gen. Washington, and prides herself upon it.

The heaviest pensioner on the list is the widow of Major-Gen. Brown, who served in the regular army in the war of 1812. She has received $50 per month since 1837.

Major-Gen. Anderson's widow draws a pension at this agency, and although he was, at the time of his death, a major-general, retired on $4,000 per year for life, his widow receives but $25 per month, owing to the fact that at the time he contracted the disease which caused his death his rank was simply that of a lieutenant.

The widows of President Lincoln and Admiral Farragut also draw pensions at this office—under a special act of Congress—the former $3,000 and the latter $2,000, during widowhood.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation of Magnus Gross—The Steam-Heating Question—Gold Medals for Proficient Scholars.

The Board of Education met yesterday at the Department of Public Instruction, Dr. G. G. Holland presiding. A communication was received from Commissioner Magnus Gross stating that he had sent in his resignation to the Mayor as Commissioner of Education. Commissioner Wood moved a resolution of regret at the loss of Mr. Gross' services. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward presented a communication requesting the Department to remove the bodies laying in the vault under Public School No. 9, in Eleventh-street, the school having been erected over a former burial place. The matter was referred to the Joint Committee on Buildings and Studies. The Clerk read a report in answer to a resolution of inquiry, showing that Thomas Bosee, while Clerk of the Board, and drawing salary as such, received during 1867 $2,500 for his services in preparing statistics for the United States Government. $1,000 having been paid him on Nov. 9, 1867, and $1,500 on Dec. 28, 1867. The following communication was received from the counsel of the Board:

To the Department of Public Instruction:

In answer to the communication of the board to the effect that the Board of Police "claim the right of granting licenses to all persons charged with the care of a steam-boiler, and hold that no person can serve in such capacity without a certificate from them," and asking my opinion as to how the law in reference to persons in charge of steam-boilers affects janitors of the public schools in which steam-heating apparatus are used, I respectfully submit that in my opinion, the act entitled "An act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of steam-boilers," passed June 16, 1862, Laws of 1862, page 837, does not apply to boilers used for heating the public schools, nor to the janitors who have charge of the school buildings.

A. J. VANDERPOEL, of counsel.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1873.

A communication was received from Dr. Hugh Williamson, who was engaged in the shooting affray with Malinquest, resigning his position as Principal of Grammar School No. 53. The resignation was accepted, and the nomination of George White to be principal of that school was confirmed.

A requisition was made on the Controller for $100,000 of the building fund stock to be placed in the hands of the Chamberlain to the credit of the board for 1873. A resolution was adopted making an appropriation of $1,000 for the expense incurred by the Special Committee, Messrs. Brennan and Jarvis, under the resolution of June 3, 1873, authorizing the procuring of a portrait of Bernard Smyth, late President of the board, to be hung in the Board-room.

A communication was received from J. Grenville Kane, inclosing a $1,000 City bond, the interest of which is to be annually appropriated for the purpose of procuring a gold medal, to be awarded to the most proficient pupil of the Normal College in natural science. The communication and bond were, on motion, accepted, with the thanks of the board—one of the commissioners expressing the hope that other wealthy citizens would follow the example, so that medals might be awarded for proficiency in every branch of study.

The board then adjourned.

City Advertising.

On application of Messrs. Pittman & Sullivan, attorneys for Messrs. Lynch, Cole & Meehan, proprietors of the *Irish American*, Judge Fancher yesterday granted a peremptory mandamus directing Controller Green to pay forthwith to the Messrs. Lynch & Co. $15,449 61, being the amount of a claim for City advertising.

The Dock Commissioners and Controller Green.

The appeal of Thomas R. Agnew, President of the Dock Commission, from the decision of Judge Leonard, rendered some time since at Special Term, denying a mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay over to him $500,000 raised on dock bonds, was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term, and decision reserved. Judge Leonard's decision was based on the fact that no statement of the purposes for which the money was to be expended had been submitted with the requisition of Agnew.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 O'CLOCK.

900	Western Union	87½	1200	Erie Railroad	65½
1800	do	87½	1300	do	65¾
200	do	c. 87	500	do	s3. 65¾
400	do	87	200	do	c. 65¾
2000	do	86⅞	1500	do	s3. 65¾
2100	do	86⅞	900	do	65¾
1600	do	86⅞	2400	do	c. 65¾
700	do	86⅞	500	do	65¾
500	do	86⅞	500	do	c. 65
200	do	c. 86¾	300	do	65
2800	do	86⅞	100	do	64¾
400	do	c. 86⅞	1500	do	65
400	do	c. 86⅞	1000	do	64¾
300	do	86⅞	500	do	64¾
2200	do	87	300	do	64¾
200	do	c. 87	400	do	65
1800	do	86⅞	300	do	65¾
1500	do	86⅞	400	do	c. 65¾
900	do	c. 86¾	1200	do	65
700	do	86⅞	100	do	c. 65
900	do	86⅞	800	Ohio & Miss	45¾
100	do	b3. 86⅞	500	do	45¾
700	do	86⅞	300	do	45¾
2300	do	86⅞	100	do	c. 45¾
1600	do	86⅞	400	do	45¾
200	New Cen. Coal	44½	100	do	c. 45¾
200	Pacific Mail	57	3000	Lake Shore	93¾
100	do	57½	100	do	93¾
300	do	57	300	do	c. 93¾
300	do	56¾	14	do	93¾
100	do	56¾	200	do	93¾
200	do	56¾	1700	do	93¾
100	do	56¾	100	do	93¾
1400	do	56¾	400	do	c. 93¾
1000	do	56¾	300	do	c. 93¾
600	do	56¾	300	do	93¾
50	do	57½	100	do	93¾
300	do	c. 57½	100	do	c. 93¾
300	do	57	200	do	93¾
500	do	57	2300	do	93¾
400	do	56¾	200	do	c. 93¾
200	do	56¾	1400	do	94
300	do	56¾	73	do	93¾
100	do	56¾	100	do	93¾
400	do	56¾	1500	do	94
100	do	c. 56¾	2000	do	94¼
100	do	c. 56¾	1400	do	94¼
500	do	56¾	1200	do	94¼
100	do	c. 56¾	1400	do	94¼
100	do	56¾	500	do	94¼
300	do	c. 56¾	800	do	94¼
700	do	56¾	1600	do	94¼
700	do	56¾	100	do	s3. 94¼
1000	do	56¾	500	do	94¼
200	do	56¾	500	do	94¼
300	do	56¾	1300	do	94¼
100	do	56¾	1400	do	94¼
100	do	c. 56¾	500	do	94¼
100	do	56¾	800	do	94¼
700	do	56¾	1600	do	94¼
700	do	56¾	100	do	s3. 94¼
1000	do	56¾	500	do	94¼
200	do	56¾	500	do	94¼
300	do	56¾	100	do	94¼
100	Consol. Coal	53⅝	100	do	94¼
100	do	c. 53⅝	100	do	94¼
300	do	53⅝	100	do	94¼
100	do	53⅝	200	do	94¼
200	do	c. 53⅝	300	do	94¼
300	do	53⅝	500	do	94¼
900	N. Y. C. & Hud	102⅞	200	do	94¼
1100	do	102⅞	200	C., C. & I. C	33¼
25	do	103¼	100	do	33¼
500	do	102⅞	100	do	33¼
400	do	103⅛	100	do	33¼
100	do	b5. 102⅞	100	do	33¼
1000	do	102⅞	800	do	39
1600	do	c. 102⅞	400	do	33¼
200	do	103	200	do	33¼
400	do	103⅛	100	do	33¼
300	do	103¼	100	do	s3. 33¾
100	North-western	82	100	do	33¼
100	do	82½	900	do	33¼
100	Pacific of Mo	73	200	do	c. 33¼
100	B., H. & Erie	b4 84¼	300	do	33¼
500	do	b3. 84¼	100	do	33¼

FIRST BOARD—11¼ A. M.

$35,000	Tenn. 6s, old	80½	100	New Cen. Coal	44½
3,000	do	80⅝	100	do..bet. call	44¾
10,000	do	80¾	200	U. S. Express	73
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	80	300	do	72¾
10,000	do	80⅛	300	W. U. Tel..b. c.	86¾
5,000	do	80⅜	400	do	86⅞
10,000	do	s2. 80⅜	300	do	87
10,000	do	s3. 80⅜	500	do	86⅞
3,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	80½	300	do	86⅞
2,000	do	80¾	800	do	86¼
5,000	do	20	700	do	86⅜
4,000	Mo. 6s	b. c. 94⅛	400	do	86⅜
12,000	N. Y. 8s, B. R.	106½	200	do	86¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	104⅛	800	do	86¼
10,000	Erie 2d M	100	50	Pacific Mail	56¾
5,000	Erie 3d M	98	1100	do..bet. call	56¾
1,000	Erie 5th M	94	600	do	56¾
4,000	do	94¼	600	do	56¾
1,000	do..call	94¼	200	do	55¾
2,400	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	92½	400	Un. Pa	b. c. 83.
14,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st	86½	500	do	85¾
2,000	do	86⅝	100	do	86¾
3,000	do	86⅝	100	do	86¾
3,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt	77¾	200	do	103¾
8,000	U. P. 10s, In	71½	100	do	b3. 103¾
8,000	do	71¾	1900	do	103¾
1,000	B. & St. J. 8s, Con.	90	100	Erie Railroad	94
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	96½	600	do..bet. call	94¾
3,000	C. & N. W., C.	90¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	b. c. 114¾
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	102	1100	do	114¾
5,000	Ohio & Miss C.	92¾	100	L. S. & Mich. S.	94¼
1,000	do & Ind. 1st	96¾	700	do..bet. call	94¼
4,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	91½	300	do	s3. 94¼
1,000	do	92	900	do	94⅜
5,000	C., C. & I. C.	91¾	200	do	c. 94¼
4,000	C. & I. C. 7s	73	1000	do	c. 94¼
1,000	B., H. & E., Gd.	58½	400	do	s3. 94¼
3,000	L. & N. Con. '98	95½	600	do	94¼
22	Bank S. of N. Y.	112	1800	do	c. 85¼
15	Bank Com	98	100	do	94¼
30	Cen. Nat. Bank	98	100	do	94¼
100	Mar. Pref	b. c. 1	100	do	114¾
200	Con. Coal	53½	100	do	114¼
100	do	53⅜	500	do	114¼
100	do	53⅜	500	do	114¼
900	N. Y. C. & Hud	103	500	do	114¼
1100	do	102⅞	200	do	114¼
25	do	103¼	200	C., C. & I. C.	33¼
500	do	102⅞	100	do	33¼
400	do	103⅛	100	do	33¼
100	do	b5. 102⅞	100	do	33¾
1000	do	102⅞	800	do	39
1600	do	c. 102⅞	400	do	33¼
200	do	103	200	do	33¼
400	do	103⅛	100	do	33¼
300	do	103¼	100	do	s3. 33¾
100	North-western	82	100	do	33¼
100	do	82½	900	do	33¼
100	Pacific of Mo	73	200	do	c. 33¼
100	B., H. & Erie	b4 84¼	300	do	33¼
500	do	b3. 84¼	100	do	33¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$35,000	Tenn. 6s, new	81	300	W. Un. Tel	b. c. 85¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	81	100	do	85¾
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L	94	1100	do	85¾
6,000	Alb. & S. 2d M	98	800	do	c. 85¼
4,000	Un. Pac. 1st M	86½	1800	do	c. 85¼
9,000	Long Dock 6s	95	400	do	85¼
5,000	North Mo. 1st	91½	200	do	85¼
10	Del. & H. Canal	122	300	do	85¼
100	N. Cen. Coal	b. c. 44⅞	700	do	c. 85¼
200	do	44⅝	900	do	85¼
10	Pacific Mail	56	200	do	85¼
10	Pacific Mail	56	200	do	85¼
1900	do..bet. call	56¼	4800	do	85¼
1100	do	s3. 56¼	200	do	c. 85¼
200	do	56½	100	do	b2. 85¼
100	do	56¼	1700	do	85¼
400	do	56¼	100	do	85¼
700	Erie R	b. c. 64½	700	do	85¼
100	U. S. Exp	b. c. 72¼	400	Un. Pac	b. c. 35¼
100	Am. Express	c. 66½	100	do	35¼
100	do	66¾	175	Illinois Cen	b. c. 112¾
200	Harlem R	b. c. 129	100	Chic. & R. I.	b. c. 113¾
400	N. Y. C. & H	b. c. 103	100	do	113¾
100	do	103¼	400	do	113¾
900	do	103	200	M. & St. P	b. c. 52¾
200	do	102⅞	200	B., H. & E.	b. c. s3. 4¾
200	do	b3. 103⅛	100	Ohio & M	b. c. 45¾
1900	L. Sh. & M. So.	b. c. 93¾	200	do	45¾
1600	do	93⅞	300	C., C. & I. C.	b. c. 33¼
100	do	b3. 94	100	do	b3. 33¾
1000	do	93¾	400	do	33¼
700	do	93⅝	300	Atl. & Pac.	Pref. 27
300	do	93⅞	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	b. c. 52¾
1000	do	94	100	do	52¾
100	T., Wab. & W.	b. c. 73¾			

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

200	West. Union	85¾	200	North-western	82¾
1500	do	85¼	400	do	81¾
400	do	85¼	300	Erie Railroad	65
800	do	85¾	800	do	65
2800	do	85⅞	100	do	s3. 64¾
900	do	86	900	do	64¾
600	do	86⅛	200	do	64¾
300	do	85¾	1700	do	64¾
1400	do	85¾	1000	do	65¼
800	do	86⅛	1000	do	65
200	do	85¾	1100	Lake Shore	94
200	do	85¾	200	do	93¾
200	do	85¾	200	do	94¾
1200	do	85¾	1600	do	94¾
800	do	85¾	800	do	94
1000	do	85¾	100	do	93¾
500	do	s3. 85	900	do	93¾
200	do	85	100	do	93¾
200	do	85¼	1000	do	93¾
300	do	85¼	2400	do	93¾
200	do	86¼	2800	do	93¾
2800	do	85	500	Union Pacific	35¾
1900	do	84¾	500	do	35¾
2300	do	84¾	200	do	35¾
1600	do	85	400	do	35¾
700	do	85¼	700	do	35¾
800	do	85¾	800	do	35¾
2000	do	85⅝	100	do	b3. 35¾
1500	do	85⅝	100	do	35¾
100	Cons. Coal	53⅝	1100	do	35¾
200	do	53⅜	300	Rock Island	113¾
100	do	53⅜	700	do	113¾
10	do	54	200	Del., L. & W	101
200	New-Cen. Coal	45¼	400	Bost., H. & E.	b3. 8¾
100	U. S. Express	72¼	100	do	8¾
100	N. J. Central	103¾	100	do	8¾
400	Pacific Mail	56⅛	200	C., C. & I. C.	s3. 33¾
2000	do	56¼	800	do	33¾
300	do	56	200	do	39
300	do	56⅜	200	do	39¼
100	do	56⅜	200	do	39¼
100	do	56⅜	1000	do	39¼

200	Pacific Mail	56⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	39¼
1300	do	56⅜	1600	do	b3. 39¼
100	do	56⅜	200	do	39¼
200	do	56⅜	300	do	39¼
200	do	56⅜	500	do	39¼
800	do	s3. 56	500	do	39¼
700	do	56⅜	300	do	39¼
1400	do	56⅜	400	do	39¾
500	do	56⅜	200	do	39¾
700	do	56⅜	100	do	40¼
1400	do	56⅜	100	do	40¼
200	do	56⅜	200	do	40¾
1100	do	56⅜	100	do	40¾
100	do	56⅜	100	do	40¾
1800	do	56	100	Chi., R. & Q.	111¾
800	do	55¾	400	Ohio & Miss	45¾
500	N. Y. C. & Hud	103	170	do	45¾
100	do	103¼	300	do	45¾
100	do	103¼	100	do	45¾
200	do	103¼	400	do	c. 45¾
100	do	102⅞	400	do	45¾
200	do	b60. 104	800	do	45¾
100	do	1 3¼	100	Atlantic & Pac.	b3. 27¼
100	do	b3. 103¼	100	do	27¼
100	St. Paul	84½			

WEDNESDAY, March 5—P. M.

The offerings of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund to-day amounted to $8,097,250, of which $1,000,000 accepted at about 113⅛@ 113¼ ℔ cent. and accured Interest. The sales of Gold through the day were at 115@115⅛@ 115¼ ℔ cent. the market firm, and the Cash Gold readily loaned at nominal rates of Interest on the Currency advanced upon it. We understand that Gold has been loaned for four to five months free of Interest on the Currency advanced upon it and half ℔ cent. Brokerage paid by the borrower. Such transactions argue much confidence among the *Bulls* in the Gold Room as to the future of the premium through the Spring and Summer months, while, on the other hand, they reflect a determination on the part of the *Bears*, including some of the Importing Merchants, not to be driven to the purchase of Gold at current rates, while they can borrow it, even with the loss of Interest on the Currency advanced four or five months ahead. We hear of no attempt on the part of the bullish interest to *corner* the Cash Gold. They seem to be acting on the conviction that the export demand, later in the season, for trade account, will advance the price three or four points above the current rates. The other party believe that Gold will be bought in the Summer cheaper than at present, and are borrowing, in place of buying, for their immediate wants.

There was little or no relaxation in the Money market to-day, and the Stock Brokers paid extra rates with rather more cheerfulness than yesterday, because the course of speculation on the Share list seemed to be upward, and thereby encouraging. In the Discount operations of the Street and at Bank we quote on prime Merchant paper, not accommodated at Bank at 7 ℔ cent., 9@ 12 ℔ cent. per annum, and on fair names 12@15 ℔ cent. On Railroad acceptances 12@ 18 ℔ cent. The market is not in a very satisfactory condition for any class of borrowers, and the adjournment of Congress without any action whatever on the questions affecting the Currency has not improved the public confidence.

The corporate and Stock Exchange borrowers of Money, the former on new Capital and Mortgages, and the latter on the current speculations of the Exchange, are, by all odds, more numerous and for larger sums than we have known them to be in the Spring season for many years past. Indeed it would be folly to attempt to qualify the actual situation of affairs. The new Loans advertised, and the recent additions to Capital, to build 6,000 or 7,000 miles of Road per annum at a cost of $250,000,000 to $350,000,000, and $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 borrowed and proposed to be borrowed on Capital or Mortgage, for the support and improvement of our oldest and best-established trunk lines, are circumstances that carry their own argument on the question whether or not the trade and enterprise of the country are not running ahead, at a rapid pace, of the fixed or limited volume of its currency.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation was again very active. It will be seen, on reference to the printed sales, that the business was very large. The salient points on the *Bull* side of the account were Pacific Mail and Lake Shore, with a free demand, at improved figures for New-York Central, Erie, and Rock Island. The weaker feeling was on Western Telegraph, which was pressed on sale in large lines, and under suspicion that some of the recent combination to put the Stock up were heavy sellers, both yesterday and to-day, the price touching 85 ℔ cent. There is supposed to be but little short interest in the Stock since the recent treaty of amity between the Vanderbilt and inside parties. The heavy sales are, therefore, attributed to holders who are tired of paying extra rates for Money to carry over their Stock. They are suspected of selling out upon each other, and as nearly the whole Capital has been concentrated in Wall-street by the recent advance from 70 to 90 ℔ cent., the question presents itself as to the ability or readiness of the *Bull* speculators in the Stock to take up and control the outstanding capital of $31,000,000. If the street should now sell the Stock *short*, on the calculation that they cannot, or will not, do so, there is no telling what turn the speculation may take when Money eases up later in the season. And this remark may be true of a much less valuable "fancy," Pacific Mail.

The Foreign Exchanges were not improved to-day, and seem to have cut loose from the price of Gold.

At 4 o'clock this Afternoon, on the close of the Hall of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The general speculation on the Share list was steady:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 5.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¼	116¾
American Gold	115	115½
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¾	103
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113¼
Pacific Mail	54¼	55
St. Paul Preferred	73	73
St. Paul Common	53	53½
Ohio and Mississippi	45¼	45¼
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	85¼
Erie	64¼	65
Union Pacific	35¼	35¼
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	38	40¼
Toledo and Wabash	73	73
Hannibal and St. Joseph	44¼	45

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℔ cent. reg., '81	118¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., '81	118¾	5-20 reg., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '62	115¾	5-20 coup., '67	114¾
5-20 coup., '62	115¾	5-20 reg., '68	114¾
5-20 reg., '64	115¾	5-20 coup., '68	116¾
5-20 coup., '64	115¾	10-40 reg	111
5-20 reg., '65	115¾	10-40 coup	111¾
5-20 coup., '65	116¼	5s coup., '81	113¾
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114¾	6s Currency	114

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1873.

Gold receipts	$767,467 50
Gold payments	1,350,384 50
Gold balance	97,320,789 76
Currency receipts	180,308 52

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Bavel, Miss Fanny Beane.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Lofling-well, Miss Dunn.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES, &c.—Buckley and Sharpley's minstrels.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $4; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Mr. HOMER RAMSDELL, one of the Erie Directors, has read the disclosures concerning the road which have recently appeared in these columns, and admits that they are "substantially correct." He also admits that "money was used," though he would not like to say exactly in what way. Perhaps we may be able to enlighten Mr. RAMSDELL on that point before we have done. Take Mr. O'DOHERTY'S telegrams to Mr. MCHENRY, in connection with LANE'S circular, and see what light they throw on the dark portions of Erie history. There are still more remarkable features of the narrative to be disclosed—but it is important that the reader should not lose sight of the facts contained in our pages of Friday and yesterday.

Mr. CROUCH'S letters and statements give us an inside view from another direction. It will be seen that none of the persons who were engaged in the work of "reforming" Erie had much confidence in each other, and that they were not animated by an overwhelming desire to protect the interests of the stockholders. We shall shortly show what some of the reformers gained in return for their arduous, but by no means disinterested, labors.

The important measure known as Assembly bill No. 148, relating to taxation in this City, has been passed by the Lower House. The Senate cannot too quickly act upon it, as every day that its passage is delayed increases the difficulty of reducing the burdens of local tax-payers for the present year. The bill provides for funding the extra $3,500,000 of State tax demanded from this City in 1873; it authorizes the postponement for a year of the rate required to meet the City's contribution to the Fourth-avenue improvement—that raised last year being unexpended—and it provides for the transfer to 1873 of certain unexpended balances of 1872. Under its provisions, we shall be spared the infliction of paying in November 3.38 per cent. on the valuation of real and personal estate, and we shall probably get off with a rate of about 2.60 per cent. The bill contains a provision authorizing the Board of Apportionment to revise the estimates of the departments for the year, and to make such reductions as they may think fit. An amendment inserted in the Assembly, requiring the board to be unanimous on this point, will prevent any appreciable saving to the tax-payers by the reduction of appropriations.

A number of local elections were held in this State yesterday. They were, of course, wholly determined by local issues, and varied in their results, the changes as compared with last year being about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. The only noticeable feature about them is that the coalitionists continue to act together, and even that is of very slight consequence.

The Constitutional Convention has no question before it of more importance than that of corruption in office. Mr. BROOKS yesterday presented an article adding to the present penalties and providing for the removal of District Attorneys who fail to prosecute cases brought to their attention. But the suppression of corruption will depend more on its indirect treatment in the Constitution than on its direct treatment. If the Commission can exclude private bills from the Legislature, and simplify and consolidate our administrative offices, it will do more to prevent corruption than can be done by affixing penalties. Not punishment, but want of opportunity, is what is needed.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS has expelled himself, so to speak, from the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railway, in consequence of the recent action of Congress. He believes that Congress will hereafter be recruited from the almshouses of the country. Perhaps, if Mr. BROOKS has such a low opinion of his associates, he might be induced to withdraw. The country would have been pleased to see him relieved from his unpleasant intercourse with presumptive paupers in a much more summary manner.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly has favorably reported the bill for reorganizing the Police Justices' Courts of New-York. As a measure of local reform this is quite as important as the new charter and ought to be taken up by the Committee of the Whole without delay. The Judiciary Committee has retained the clause vesting the appointing power of the Police Justices in the Mayor and the Judges of the Superior Court. Amendments are talked about with a view of changing this provision of the bill. They will require to be very well considered to obtain the approval with which the public has regarded the thoroughly non-partisan character of the bill as it stands.

A Breathing Space.

Congress has adjourned, and its members have gone home to their constituents to make such peace with them as is possible. The President has begun his second term, and has laid his unpretending programme of intentions before the people. For the next eight or nine months, the country will have comparative freedom from political discussion. The relief will not be unwelcome. There has been a long and wearisome period of excitement. It commenced before the opening of Congress in 1871, and it has lasted, with only brief intervals, since—more than fifteen months. It has not been as profitable as it might have been, and has at no stage been very agreeable to the people at large, if we except the moment of triumph over the election. Before the Presidential election the country was aroused, not by the discussion of new issues, or by the agitation of great principles, but by a political intrigue, of a low character, by which it was sought to cheat the people into restoring power to a condemned and obsolete party. The struggle that ensued was one in which little of real value was contributed to the political experience of the country. It was not a question of different methods of administering a Constitution which all respected. It was only a question of whether a very bold set of political schemers should get possession of the offices under false pretenses. In such a contest, it was very needful that the friends of good government should win. But their action was necessarily defensive, and they never felt that their opponents were worthy of their steel. Any one who will recall the expressions of the men whom the country has most reason to trust, in regard to the late campaign, will acknowledge that they were almost invariably somewhat contemptuous, and at most indignant. The best minds of the country felt that the Coalition was a conspiracy, and however necessary it may be to crush a conspiracy, it is not an inspiring task.

Moreover, though the character of the contents of the newspapers might lead to a contrary conclusion, the American people are not wholly or chiefly engaged in politics. They have many other interests which always deserve, and will now receive, public attention. The business community will not be sorry to feel that they are secure for two-thirds of the coming year from legislative interference. They may not be entirely satisfied with things as they are. Doubtless many features of the situation might be much better. But at least they will be made no worse. Reasonable certainty is a condition indispensable to business calculations, and it must be admitted that the adjournment of Congress contributes to that condition.

Many social questions will now claim some consideration which have, for a long time, been elbowed out of the way by politics. In a free country, with plenty of newspapers, such questions are constantly varying—new ones appearing as soon as old ones are settled, or old ones constantly assuming new phases. The public will be glad to see these fairly considered. Government is, after all, only a precautionary and corrective institution. It is a necessary evil, endured at cost of much time, money, and labor, in order that it may ward off a great many other evils of a far more intolerable kind. But an intelligent and free people ought not to be compelled to spend a very great portion of the time on the work of government. Our own people, happily, are substantially relieved for a number of months. We have no doubt they will be glad of the change, and make the most of it.

The New Map of Spain.

The Republic in Spain, if consolidated at all, will have to deal with constitutional problems differing greatly from those presented in France. Of course, the initial difficulty of reconciling the conservative views of the people who possess something with the socialistic tendencies of those who are nearly, if not altogether, destitute of wordly goods, has to be faced in both cases. But the construction of a democratic republic on the basis of existing territorial divisions and existing administrative methods, will have a widely different scope on either side of the Pyrenees. French administration has been conducted during the present century, amid frequent changes of rulers, on methods which are essentially imperial. That is to say, the Government has been strongly centralized, and the general tendency of things has been to destroy the life of local circles of government and to extend the influence of the Government at the capital, so that it could effectively control the election of every Prefect, Subprefect, Provincial Council, and Mayor throughout France. To make the country a Republic in fact as well as in name, this process has got to be reversed. A system of thorough decentralization must be inaugurated and carried through. The Commune must assume its true place as the unit of self-government, and the Department of the Interior must cease to direct, as it does, to a very large extent, the conduct of the affairs of all the rural communes and many of the urban ones in France.

The Spanish Republicans have no such perfect system of imperialism to dissolve. But the influence of the great land-owners has not, as in France, been reduced to a minimum, and the old traditions of the semi-independence of a number of confederated kingdoms and principalities will have to be dealt with on the basis of popular government. We are already familiar with the existence of a powerful section of Spanish politicians known as Federal Republicans. The revival of what are called "the provincial liberties" is the chief point of their creed. Constructed according to their ideal, the Spanish Republic would form a kind of Federal Union not unlike our own, the provincial councils would have functions analogous to our State Legislatures, and each province would have a Governor embodying the sovereignty of the State. The leaders now in power believe in what may be called a unitarian republic, but to preserve unbroken the ranks of the friends of free government, it may be necessary to concede something to the Federal Party. Meanwhile, the Republic has been divided, for electoral and administrative purposes, into thirteen sections, which, even now, are styled the Republican Confederation of Spain. We give a list of these divisions, with the population of each, according to the latest census.

1, The four provinces of Galicia, 1,937,792; 2, The Asturias and Old Castille, 1,789,205; 3, Burgos, Navarre, and the Basque provinces, 1,136,073; 4, Aragon, Rioja, and Soria, 1,082,946; 5, Catalonia, 1,744,052; 6, Valencia and the Balearic Isles, 1,650,434; 7, New-Castille, 1,289,415; 8, Estramadura, Mancha, and Murcia, 1,647,309; 9, Oceanic Andalusia, and the Canary Islands, 1,755,716; 10, Mediteranean Andalusia, 1,712,264; 11, Cuba, 1,414,508; 12, Porto Rico, 646,392; 13, The Philippine Archipelago, 2,679,500.

Railroad Legislation in New-Jersey.

The bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad came before the New-Jersey State Senate on Tuesday, and was defeated by a vote of eleven to ten. It had previously passed the House, and had received the approval of several public meetings, held to discuss its merits. On the day of its passage through the House, as will be remembered, a bill, according privileges of a similar nature, and providing for a road to be built between the same points, passed the Senate. The names of the incorporators being those of employes of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, no doubt was left as to its character and purpose. The managers of the Pennsylvania Central Road were determined not to permit their grasp on the State to be loosened by a rival company, and they worked with all their might to gain possession of the Senate. How far they then succeeded is shown by the result. No one who was free from the suspicion of being in their interest took the trouble to prove that the bill engineered by them had been properly put upon the record for action. But it was evidently of little consequence to its authors that a question of legality should be raised. The intention was simply to defeat the House bill, by bringing it into collision with a bill originating in the Senate. The scenes in both Houses during the progress of these bills have been very demoralizing. The galleries were thronged—packed we should say—with persons in sympathy with each, who succeeded by hisses and applause in reducing the halls of legislation to the level of rat-pits.

On Tuesday the "excitement" grew to be so strong in the Senate galleries that the President ordered them to be cleared. This so-called "excitement," it appears, was created by the speeches of Senators who charged "that there were both friends and opponents of the proposed road who ought to be in the Penitentiary for corruption." Singular to say, this statement was allowed to go upon record without any motion being made for inquiry. Not long since, we referred to a passage in the letter of a correspondent for a Newark paper, in which it was stated that the lobbyists were so numerous at Trenton this year that two additional door-keepers had to be appointed by the Senate to keep them from "crowding." Now, judging by the way matters have been going, it is fair to presume that "skilled talent" has been freely used, and we are by no means satisfied—the *Tribune's* support to the contrary notwithstanding—that the so-called "people's bill" gained the influence it had had without a liberal allowance of this commodity. We never warmly advocated the "people's bill," for the reason that some of the men put forward as incorporators, did not strike us favorably. One, at least, and possibly two, were speculators, to whom it would be injustice to suspect them of working heaven and earth to protect the people of New-Jersey from monopolies.

Yesterday afternoon this game of see-saw came to an end by the passage of the General Railroad law. Over this event there was great rejoicing. One hundred guns are to be fired to-day, and the triumph will be celebrated all through the State.

Sleeping-Cars.

It is a striking evidence of the dislike of change inherent in most Old World communities, that it is only now in contemplation to introduce sleeping-cars on an English railway. In this country we have become so accustomed to the conveniences of these night-cars that we should be at a loss to get on without them. Yet, in Europe, the traveling public, so far from aspiring to luxury, has not even demanded ordinary ease. The first-class compartment-carriage in use on all English and continental roads, is, for a long journey, as uncomfortable a contrivance as can well be imagined; and not only that, but it is also, in many respects, inconvenient and dangerous in the extreme. The narrow knife-board which runs around it, and is designed partly to serve the purpose of a step from the station platform to the carriage, has been a prolific source of accident. Moreover, the isolation of the passenger in the compartment, besides numerous minor inconveniences, exposes him to dangers of outrage and violence which the police records show to be far from imaginary. Late London files contain the account of the trial and conviction of a person described as a gentleman by birth and education, who, for insulting a lady in one of these carriages, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Why so unsatisfactory and objectionable a form of vehicle should have been so long retained, to the exclusion of the great and attractive improvements long since brought into use on this side of the water, it is hard to explain, except on the familiar principle of the poet, who saw and approved the better, but clung, by force of habit, to the worse. The same indifference to easily-attainable comforts is discernible in the water as in the land travel of European countries. Not long since, a well-known gentleman, of foreign birth, long domiciled here, poured forth a touching lament, through the London *Times*, on the sufferings endured by his family on a stormy passage from Calais to Dover, when, as he said, they had not nearly the same amount of accommodation or protection that would be afforded to cattle in America. When the famous Channel ferry-boat, which is to transport entire trains, has been put in operation, this grievance, at least, will be remedied. But in the meantime, European water-travel can learn as much from our Sound and river boats as foreign railways from our Pullman cars. The introduction of these on an English road will be a novelty that we expect to see eagerly adopted on the Continent. If, then, our domestic companies will profit by the example so far as to take a leaf from the conduct of the refreshment stations, and the system for avoiding accidents in some parts of Europe, we may find that it is not, in this case, more blessed to give than to receive a valuable hint.

Our Pleasure-Ground.

The year's record of a great "institution" for the improvement and recreation of the people, like the Central Park, is always a valuable and interesting one. The characteristics of the management of the Central Park are, to a certain degree, those of the management of the City. Bad government here becomes bad government there, and the rule of order and reform in the City Hall is followed by good taste and discipline in the park. Besides the many blemishes which the government of the Ring left upon the park, as a "ground-picture," we also find some unpleasant effects of their administration in the increase of violations of the law during their management. For the last few years, the police of the park have been more and more selected for political reasons. They have lost the *esprit de corps* which formerly characterized the body. They have become an ordinary street police, trusting more to clubs than to tact and politeness. The result of this, and the general demoralization of the City Government, has been an increase, during the last eight years, in the park, of the proportion of arrests to the whole number of visitors amounting to about four hundred per cent. During the same time, the police expenses have increased from $46,890 to $109,854. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the number of police arrests on Sunday, in 1871, was, in proportion, half what it was on other days.

How great a boon these grounds have been to the public may be judged from the fact, that during last year nearly 11,000,000 persons visited them, the average daily number being about 30,000, or about twenty-three per cent. larger than on any former year. On one fine Sunday, in September, the visits ran up to 109,000. Thus far, however, these beautiful grounds are more for the recreation of the rich than the poor, as the average number of visits made daily in carriages and on horseback was 14,000, while the average number of pedestrians was about 9,000. This proportion will undoubtedly constantly change. Means will be contrived for carrying the masses of the people from the crowded tenement-house quarters, cheaply to these charming scenes. We hope in the future for what may be called "workmen's cars," going at low rates from the poorer wards, directly to the park, on Saturday afternoons. The children, too, of the laboring people, will more and more spend their holidays there. It must be remembered that the great and valuable use of the Central Park, in the future, will be its affording a bit of quiet, rural scenery, and a breath of fresh country air to the people of the poorer and middle classes. The rich can get their pleasures anywhere, but hundreds of thousands of persons of small means are forced to find their only out-door enjoyment in this, almost our only park. In this view, it is of the utmost importance that nothing should be done for the future which should destroy its quiet, rural character. Enough space already has been given up to drives and stately promenades; enough is already occupied by, or devoted to, public buildings. What the laborers and the children of the poor and the tired business men most need are simple, pleasant country scenes, with solitary rambles and quiet walks.

Under the management of the present landscape architects, we are sure of the utmost good taste, but if a future Ring should gain possession of its administration, we know not what may be before us. The visitors to the park, during last year, will remember the sad disasters produced among the trees, both deciduous and evergreen, by the cold weather of March. It appears from this report that nearly 8,000 trees have perished, and of these the severest sufferers were some of our hardy native species. Thus, the hemlock, spruce, the American arbor-vitæ, the American red bud, are among those which showed the greatest mortality. Even trees from the coldest northern regions, such as evergreens from Alaska, Siberia, and Norway, fared badly; while, on the other hand, evergreens from more southern countries, from California, Japan, the south of Europe and north of Africa, besides the California *sequoia*, the menzees spruce, the cedar of Lebanon, and other similar trees, escaped with comparatively little injury. Mr. DRAPER, the intelligent Director of the Meteorological Observatory, has accounted for the disaster much as it has hitherto been explained in our rural districts. He states that on the 15th of March a strong and bitter wind blew from the north-west, accompanied with sleet. It swept over the whole country from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and from Virginia to Canada. The sap in many species of trees had already begun to rise, owing to the previous mild weather. The northern species of trees are supposed to have their roots nearer the surface, and, therefore, require a less degree of heat to excite them to activity. The first flow of sap in them is believed, also, to be of a more watery nature, and, therefore, more subject to freezing, than that of the southern species. This freezing of the sap in March was undoubtedly the cause of the wide-spread disaster among our native evergreens.

In restoring these trees in the park, and in the new plantations, it is much to be desired that even thicker screens should be formed than has hitherto been the case, between the park and the neighboring streets. The great misfortune of this pleasure-ground, which no genius on the part of the architect can altogether remedy, is its narrow, rectangular form, and the immense space occupied by the ugly reservoir. In a few years every side of the park will be lined by rows of tall and superb buildings. It is the office of the landscape gardener to screen them as much as possible from the ramblers in these rural lanes. This can only be done by planting trees, which are likely to be of great height and abundant foliage. We are confident that under the present landscape architects of the Central Park, this effect will be fully attained.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Deutsche Reich Correspondenz*, in comparing the relative strength and length of service of the French and German armies, thus sums them up: Germany, twelve years' service altogether, three active, four reserve force, five territorial; peace footing, 401,659 men. France: twenty years' service; peace footing, 428,000. Having regard to the population, a considerably larger percentage is demanded for service in France than in Germany. Notice is given of the publication of a work which will be very interesting, not only to French and Germans, but to the world. This is a *History of Sieges*, from that of Orleans, in 1428, to Strasbourg, in 1870, by M. PAUL FOUCHER.

Not only must those who would see anything of Japan, as Japan was before the march of Western civilization invaded it, hurry off without a moment's delay—for even now there is only a limited amount of "old style" left—but those who have the chance of seeing Japanese jugglers and acrobats, the best in the world, have only three more years of such diversion left. It is stated that the authorities have issued an order to the effect that at the expiration of that time, such persons must enter upon "a more honorable mode of life"—even actors are included in this ukase.

The *Daily Graphic* made its appearance on Tuesday. The first number of a new paper is always a very difficult thing to produce—the stars in their courses seem to fight against it. The *Daily Graphic*, however, made a fair beginning, and showed evidences of careful work. That it will improve as it goes on may be reasonably expected from the enterprise and intelligence of its managers. The second number was an improvement on the first, and there is a very good prospect for the success of the enterprise.

A prize-fight took place in West Virginia, on Tuesday, which at one time promised to prove a real public benefit. When the two occupants of the ring had reached their twenty-fourth round, the mob of thieves and murderers who were present could no longer restrain their native impulses. They broke into the ring, and drawing pistols and knives began a free fight. For a few moments there was every prospect that much good would be done in the mutual slaughter of these vivacious ruffians. A few roughs were badly beaten, but in no case were fatal injuries inflicted. Never was there a good opportunity more shamelessly thrown away. Had a general Kilkenny slaughter been accomplished, its effect for good upon this community, and upon other cities whose roughs were present at the fight, could hardly be overestimated.

There was a collision on the Hudson River Railroad on Tuesday morning near Tivoli. Two express-trains, one bound north, the other south, came together, killing a fireman, and badly damaging the cars. A collision in any circumstances is a disgrace to the company under whose mismanagement it occurs, if, indeed, it ought not to be uniformly regarded as a crime. A collision between two trains bound in opposite directions, upon a double track road, is, however, even more outrageous than an ordinary railway collision, and could by no possibility take place without the grossest carelessness on the part of some one. How the Tivoli accident occurred is not yet known. Probably one train had switched on to the track of the other. At all events, the killing of the fireman closely resembles murder, and his friends, if wise, will refuse to be bribed to silence by the company, but will bring the matter for investigation before the courts.

The residents of Newtown, Long Island, are to be congratulated upon their release from the sway of a swindling "Ring" of politicians, who, had they been allowed to continue in power, would by this time have so burdened the town with debt as to render property valueless to the owners. The "Ring" in question, it appears, drew its inspiration from TWEED, and actually had some of its members upon the pay-roll of the Department of Public Works of this City. In 1871 the taxes had so increased that the people rebelled. A committee of seventy-one was appointed immediately afterward, and has been maintained in power down to the present. The efforts of this committee to reduce taxation have been so successful that there will probably be a decrease of nearly four per cent. in the rate this year as compared with that of 1871. The necessity for selecting honest men to manage their affairs having been so thoroughly demonstrated, it is to be hoped that the people will profit by their experience at the town elections soon to occur.

Many people have doubtless wondered where certain notable authors have picked up names prominent in their works of fiction. To such inquirers it may be interesting—at a time when GEORGE ELIOT'S latest novel is being so generally read—to learn that in the south aisle of Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental tablet to "MERIC CASAUBON, created Doctor in Divinity at Oxford, in the presence of King CHARLES and his queen, and by their royal command, 1636;" of which MERIC it is recorded, on his tomb, that he was the worthy heir of a great name and royal race; and was likewise distinguished for many private virtues and amiable qualities thereon specified: and that this first of churches may boast of having for her prebendaries both the CASAUBONS—the first of men—who held the same rank among the learned that she holds among the churches. MERIC, who died July 18, 1671, in the forty-sixth year of his prebendaryship or canonry, appears to have been a much more interesting person than his namesake—DOROTHEA'S husband. Deprived during the protectorate of his benefices, he repeatedly declined, from conscientious motives, the unconditional and liberal favors repeatedly offered him by CROMWELL, and consequently suffered much privation until the restoration of CHARLES II.

The State of Maine pays a bounty of $16 for every bear that is killed—bears being so plentiful in the northern part of the State as to be a serious annoyance to settlers and lumbermen. Now, to hunt bears is a wearisome, not to say dangerous, process. To raise pigs, on the other hand, is an easy, but not a very remunerative occupation. Reflecting upon these two facts, an ingenious citizen of Maine has come to the conclusion that to raise bears would be easier than to hunt them, and more profitable than to raise pigs. He has, therefore, established a bear-pen on his premises, and whenever he is made happy with a litter of young bears, he promptly kills them, and, exhibiting the heads to the local authorities, obtains his bounty of $16 per head. Of course, his example will be followed by other enterprising Yankees, and, until the law is repealed, bears will be a recognized part of the stock of every thrifty Maine farmer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The scene presented by the auditorium of the Academy of Music, last evening, was in no respect fitted to remind one of the Lenten season. A very large audience was in attendance to enjoy the recital of "Mignon," and the gathering was as brilliant as it was numerous, and enthusiastic in proportion. These facts having been noted, there is little need to dwell at great length upon the representation itself. When "Mignon" was first made known in this City, much space was devoted to a review of the elaborate, often melodious, and occasionally sparkling music which M. Ambrose Thomas has supplied as an accompaniment to the events suggested by Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister;" and, at a period less remote, Mme. Pauline Lucca's personation of *Mignon* was spoken of in the terms of admiration justified by a picture combining fidelity with rare dramatic impressiveness. Suffice it, then, to say, at present, that yesterday's recital of "Mignon" revived the familiar sensations, and wrought the wonted results. The sweet song in which *Mignon's* recollections of the sunny land of her birth are rehearsed; the pretty duet, illustrative of the flight of the swallows; the quaint *styrienne*, with its bravura termination and ornate cadenza—splendidly sung by Mme. Lucca, who bends her grand voice to her will as though it were the lightest of sopranos; the forceful action of the latter part of the second act, when the acclamations intended for *Filina* reach the outcast's ear; and the touching incidents of act the third, with the beautiful prayer, were, as heretofore, the stages of the entertainment best understood and most applauded, in a performance as remarkable, nevertheless, for truthfulness of conception and symmetry of execution as for actual "points." Mme. Lucca was of course called before the curtain at the end of acts second and third, and the encore for the *styrienne* was too decided to be met with aught but obedience. Miss Kellogg, whose facile and correct vocalisation was fully appreciated throughout the recital, had to repeat the polonaise, and was summoned before the footlights after the curtain had fallen upon the spectacle of the burning theatre. The remaining parts were sustained by Signor Vizzani, who has again and again proved a very acceptable representative of *Guglielmo*, and who last evening delivered with especial smoothness and effect the lovely romance in the last act; by M. Jamet, whose dignified picture of *Lothario* has stood the test of two seasons; by Mr. Lyall, who was *Laerte*, and by Senorita Sanz, who embodied *Federico*.—Friday "Le Nozze di Figaro" will be the opera.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Lucca yesterday declared her intentions to become a citizen of the United States by signing the documents *ad hoc*.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES:

March 3, previously acknowledged	$7,895 60
Mary Schlesinger	100 00
From two motherless children	10 00
Little Margaret and little Helen	5 00
A little girl from out of her pocket-money	1 00
To aid in sending a child West	20 00
"Bailey," for the sick fund	25 00
H. C., for the poor children	1 00
From Stanley, for the sick	25
A friend, for the poor	5 00
T., for the benefit of poor family in Thirty-ninth-street	20 00
A friend	10 00
A. R. C., for poor family in Thirty-ninth-street	3 00
Total	$8,096 85

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1873.

Personal.

Congressman E. D. Standerford, of Kentucky; Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, and ex-Congressman B. Winchester, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gov. Marshal Jewell, of Connecticut; Senator E. G. Benedict, of New-York; Hon. J. V. Baker, of Troy; Judge C. F. Morton, of Plattsburg, and Judge S. H. Rosekrans, of Glenn Falls, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. J. Shillington, Member of Parliament, Canada; Hon. H. B. Harrison, of Connecticut, and Hon. T. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. A. N. Ramsdell, of Connecticut, President of the Northern and New-London Railroad, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Lieut. C. R. Meeker, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Col. F. Van Vliet, of the United States Navy, and Dr. E. M. Kirk, of the steam-ship Ocean Queen, are at the Sturtevant House.

Judge J. W. Maynard, of Pennsylvania, and Roswell Lee, of Springfield, Mass., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge William H. Hunt, of New-Orleans; Judge C. Smith, of Boston, and Dr. H. E. Townsend, of Massachusetts, are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressmen H. W. Parker and E. A. Hibbard, of New-Hampshire; Hon. M. Goodwin, of Ohio; Hon. Burt Van Horn, of Lockport, N. Y.; P. G. Fessler, of the United States Navy, and J. C. Creveling, of St. Louis, are at the Astor House.

ALBANY.

New-York City Taxation for 1873—Favorable Report on the Bill to Remove the Police Justices.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5, 1873.

Out of the general dullness prevailing up to this hour to-day it is hardly possible to cull a single item of interest. In the Assembly the session was intended to be devoted to third reading of bills, and it was thought that a large portion of those which have accumulated on the Speaker's desk could be passed and got out of the way. But this expectation was disappointed by the fact that disputes arose over two of the bills which happened to be among the first called. The first of these was the bill relative to taxation in the City of New-York in 1873, which has been published in full in THE TIMES, and has been frequently noticed in these letters. Mr. Allen got moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to make certain amendments, which, after debate, was voted down, as was also the motion made by Mr. Deering on Friday to strike out the first two sections. Mr. Smith, of New-York, then offered an amendment limiting the power conferred to the appropriations of the year 1873, which was adopted, and in this shape the bill passed, only two votes being cast against it.

The meeting was resumed, however, by a squabble over a railroad bill introduced by Mr. Husted. It was general in its provisions, simply permitting railroad companies to substitute iron danger signs at crossings in place of the immense wooden ones now in use, and the intention was only to allow the New-York and Ridgefield Railroad to use the same style of signs in New-York that they do in Connecticut. The bill being on its third reading, Mr. Batcheller moved to recommit, with instructions to add an amendment providing that flagmen, to be appointed by the town authorities and paid by the railroad companies, shall be stationed at crossings in towns and incorporated villages. He argued strongly in favor of his amendment, and was answered by Mr. Husted, who declared that whatever might be the merits of the proposition, he did not desire it tacked on his bill. Mr. Batcheller answered, and took occasion to make some remarks concerning the Railroad Committee, which brought up Messrs. Heacock, Weed, Suydam, and Pierson in vindication of the committee. It appeared from their remarks that Mr. Husted's bill had been kept in the committee for some time in order to accommodate Mr. Batcheller, who desired to be heard on it, and that he had failed after all to appear against it. There was a cross-fire of debate for some time, after which the motion of Mr. Batcheller was adopted by a vote of 55 to 52. Several members, among whom was Speaker Cornell, explained their votes by saying that while they were heartily in favor of such a proposition as that of Mr. Batcheller, if properly guarded and made the subject of a separate bill, they were opposed to inserting it in the loose way proposed in a bill to which it was foreign. As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Batcheller happened to step from the Chamber for a moment, and Mr. Husted seized the opportunity to ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill, which being granted and the bill being read, was found to be the same as that which had just been saddled with the Batcheller amendment, except that it was applied only to the particular company desiring the privilege instead of being general. Mr. Husted asked unanimous consent to put the bill on its passage, which was granted, and every member but two voting for it. The shrewd gentleman from Westchester had his bill in precisely the shape in which he wanted it within a few minutes after it had been loaded with an amendment which was especially obnoxious to him.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The bill removing the police justices of New-York, and providing for the appointment of their successors was reported favorably this morning from the Judiciary Committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report was signed by Prince, Dexter, Gogswell, Tobey, and Van Cott, but Crary and McGuire dissented. The latter, however, favors the general purpose of the bill, and only objects to the power of appointment, which he thinks should be with the Mayor and Aldermen, instead of the Mayor and Judges of the Superior Court, as proposed by the bill. The bill will very probably be amended in some important particulars in its passage through the House, and it is possible it may take an entirely different form, but the object is one which there is a very general determination to attain with the least possible loss of time. Now that the bill has been reported from the Judiciary Committee, and is in possession of the House, it will be necessary to take some action upon it as soon as it is reached in general orders, and, as the amendments which are thought necessary to avoid the difficulties now in the way, have been prepared, there can be no reason for neglecting to call up the bill. The charge that it is to be allowed to die for want of attention is entirely without foundation, and the Assembly will speedily vindicate itself in this matter as completely as the Judiciary Committee has done.

THE BUEL GRAB.

Mr. Heacock, this morning, endeavored to introduce the resolution of inquiry in regard to the charges against Samuel W. Buel, formerly member for Fulton and Hamilton, to which reference was made in THE TIMES on Saturday, but objection being made, he was compelled to wait until resolutions are in order, which will probably be to-morrow. The resolution will undoubtedly pass, but the session is now so far advanced that very little time is left for the investigation which it directs to be made.

THE USURY LAWS.

Senator Winslow's bill for the modification of the Usury laws was discussed in Committee of the Whole this morning, but the opinions of Senators on this question were found to be irreconcilably divided, and no progress was made. Mr. Winslow expressed his idea that farmers and all other classes of men living in the country were in favor of a modification of the Usury laws such as he proposed, making the legal rate of interest seven per cent., but if this was exceeded, forbidding the lender to recover the excess while recovering the principal and legal interest. Mr. Dickinson immediately declared that the farming classes were not in favor of any modification at all, and were quite satisfied with the laws as they stood. Mr. Woodin proposed to substitute for the bill under discussion, another now pending in the Senate on the same subject, but a much shorter one than Mr. Winslow's. The latter was introduced by Mr. Robertson. It allows any rate of interest to be charged, and, if paid, there is the end of the matter, but only seven per cent. can be recovered on legal process. Mr. Madden thought this was a mere subterfuge, and if it was intended to repeal the Usury laws entirely, as this bill practically intended, he was in favor of saying so plainly. Mr. Murphy opposed both bills in their present form, but thought some modification of the law was necessary. Mr. D. P. Wood was of the same opinion, and was inclined to favor Mr. Winslow's bill. In the end the committee reported progress without approaching any unanimity of opinion.

AFTER THE RAILROADS.

The session of the Senate this morning was as dull as yesterday it was spirited and lively. Few bills of any general interest were introduced; and the only relief from the monotony of routine business was the discussion on Senator Winslow's bill, just mentioned. Among the new bills, however, was one offered by Mr. Lewis, which excited some interest in the Senate Chamber. It is short, and briefly compels the railroad companies of the State to convey over their roads, free of cost, all members of the Legislature during the session of the same. Possibly it would be premature to say anything of the probable fate of this bill; but it certainly will not slip into the statute book for want of attention on the way there. Another railroad bill, introduced by Mr. Tiemann, makes it imperative, where drawbridges exist on a railroad, that all trains passing over it shall come to a stop before each such bridge, and remain till it is ascertained that the draw is closed. The violation of the law subjects the engines

of train to a fine of $1,000. It will be remembered that such a law as this was enacted in Connecticut after the Norwalk tragedy, and is yet in force in that State.

The Third-avenue Railroad comes up with a bill for the extension of their road through Forty-second-street, from Third-avenue to the Fourth. This short extension is required to avoid the steep grade of Thirty-sixth-street, up which the cars have now to climb on their way to the Grand Central Depot. The company proposes to pay the City for the proposed extension the fixed sum of $1,000 annually.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission to-day, Mr. Brooks reported an article in regard to corruption in office, adding to the present penalties, and providing for the removal of district-attorneys who fail to prosecute cases brought to their attention. The Commission adopted a provision prohibiting towns and cities hereafter bonding for the aid of railroads; also, a section placing restrictions upon savings banks.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up in debating the report on forms of city government.

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

Senator Weismann introduced a bill, providing that the standard for the sale of ale, beer, and lager-beer shall be eight pounds to each gallon. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, manufacturing ale, beer, and lager-beer, to sell any person or persons any barrel or casks of ale, beer, or lager-beer, exceeding five gallons, unless the head is marked with the gross weight of such cask or barrel and contents. Every violation of the act to be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days; in case of a fine, one-half to go to the informant; the act to affect the sale of barrels or casks filled at the time of passage of this act.

ONONDAGA INDIAN AGENT.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Allen Hine, of Onondaga Valley, as agent of the Onondaga tribe of Indians.

The Hearing on the Charter Continued—Arguments For and Against.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Senate Committee on Cities met to hear further argument on the New-York Charter. Senators Woodin, Benedict, Adams, Weismann, Palmer, and Perry were present. The audience was quite large. Among the Republicans appearing for the charter were James W. Booth, Jas. W. Farr, Geo. Starr, Jno. I. Davenport, and Alderman Cooper. The opponents of the charter were represented by Mr. Eaton, Judge Emott, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, and many others.

The first speaker was Judge Emott, who spoke against the method of appointment, and the Fall election, together with some minor points. He was very fair in his discussion, and said he knew politicians of the Republican Party looked upon the question of thus appointing power simply as one of patronage, and to assure this for the party, had concluded it was expedient to take the odium which would be incident to the method proposed, and he admitted it was a question upon which men might honestly differ. For himself, he was decided in his opinion that that party could not afford to do this thing.

Judge Emott was succeeded by Mr. Eaton, who took the charter, section by section, proposing amendments to nearly half of them, most of them being verbal or technical, but some of them seemed to cure defects which he pointed out. After he had spoken for an hour, the committee took recess until 7½, and on reassembling he continued his argument tand spoke over an hour, making many suggestions which were intended to perfect the details, and some of which will no doubt be adopted. In conclusion he argued in favor of a Board of Finance, as suggested by Mr. Schultz, and attacked the one-man power in the Department of Public Works, declaring that the proposition to have but one Commissioner is founded alone on political reasons, and that to the same cause is due the great power which has been lodged in this department. Upon this topic he became very emphatic in his language and forcible in his manner. He then attacked the appointing power and stigmatized it as political trickery. He was in favor, as a matter of principle and of party expediency, speaking as a Republican, of nominations by the Mayor and confirmation by the Aldermen. The Republicans that elected Mr. Havemeyer, knowing perfectly well his history and character, should now stand by their bargain.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins followed Mr. Eaton, and, in the name of the Council of Political Reform, proposed amendments to the 21st, 25th, 28th, 29th, 70th, 73d, and 115th sections. The chief of these were to change the appointing power so as to give the Mayor the initiative; making three Commissioners of Public Works, and giving the Board of Aldermen power to reduce the estimates laid before them by the Board of Apportionment. He argued strongly in favor of his propositions. He went into a long account of some personal intrigues, by which, as he claimed, alienation between the Mayor and the Republicans had been caused, and he claimed that the Mayor has been for several years a Republican. The Committee was very restive under the infliction of this part of Hawkins' address, and Senator Woodin attempted several times to cut it short, without success.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke spoke briefly in defense of the charter, as it came from the Assembly, and especially in defense of the twenty-fifth section, as to the appointing power, saying the Mayor has more power to secure good government for the City than by any other method. He gave his experience when Mayor. The Aldermen being Democratic, all his nominations were rejected, and he was forced to send for his masters, the Aldermen, and nominate the men they named, or let the public business be neglected. He thought there was political, or at least personal, antagonism between the present Mayor and the Republican leaders, so that if that method were adopted now, the result would be a dead-lock, and a continuance in office of the retainers of Tammany, which was certainly not desired by any friend of reform. He defended the section, however, on the broader ground that it gave the Mayor ample power to secure good government, and that ought to be the only aim of the charter. He defended the provision for one Commissioner of Public Works, on the ground that in his judgment there should not be a plural head to any executive department. He then concluded with a brief review of the criticisms of Mr. Eaton, some of which he thought pertinent, and all of which he believed had been presented in candor and good faith.

Mr. John I. Davenport then presented some facts as to the lodgment of the appointing power in municipalities outside of New-York, which, he declared, were a sufficient answer to the charge that there was something novel in the plan proposed, of having executive officers appointed by the Aldermen. In 1835 the Municipal Incorporation act of Great Britain was passed, under which 178 towns are governed, and in all these the executive officers are appointed by the Council. He read from the charters of Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans, showing that in all these the executive officers are appointed by the Common Council, and it was shown that the same is true of New-Haven and Albany.

Mr. Eaton said that in none of these was there but one board.

Mr. Davenport answered that in all but New-Haven the Boards of Aldermen met together to make appointments, so that it was a mere question of numbers.

Mr. Eaton called attention, as he had done before, to the fact that as the section reads the aldermen are not required to make the nominations in session as a board, but can do it by a majority signining a paper to that effect at any place or any time.

Mr. Davenport said this was not intended, and it was agreed that the section should be amended to meet Mr. Eaton's views on this point.

Mr. Eaton had criticised the Assembly amendment giving inspectors, captains, and sergeants of police power in their discretion to require oath to be made to complaints of felony or misdemeanor made before them, and Mr. Davenport explained that this provision had been so inserted in order to put a check upon complaints being made after the courts have been closed for the day, merely that the complainant may have a personal enemy locked up over night. At the conclusion of Mr. Davenport's remarks Senator Woodin announced that the committee would meet at his room to-morrow at 10 o'clock, in executive session. It is now placed beyond all question that the charter cannot be passed this week. It will require at least one day to go over it in the committee and make some verbal amendments which are considered necessary, and will not, therefore, be reported to the Senate until Friday. Most probably it will be taken up on Tuesday, and if so, within a week it will go to the Governor. There does not seem any chance for any material amendments in the Senate, and certainly none as to the appointing power or the Department of Public Works. The amendments, therefore, will be of such character that they will be readily concurred in by the Assembly.

The Assembly Committee on Cities had a public hearing, this afternoon, on the Brooklyn charter now pending in the Assembly. Mr. Sam McClane appeared to speak for the bill, representing the Reform Committee of One Hundred. The charter is claimed to be, by its framers, a strictly non-partisan instrument, and they express themselves ready to omit from it any clause or section which can be shown to be drawn for partisan purposes. Among the several objects of the charter, one is to consolidate the country towns with the City of Brooklyn, and thus greatly economise the expenses and simplify the machinery of the several governments; another to redistrict the City, so as to get proper representation in the Common Council, the wards having completely changed in population since their boundaries were fixed twenty years ago. Mr. Campbell and ex-District-Attorney Tracy spoke briefly in opposition to the charter. The former claimed that the adoption of the charter would increase the taxes of the country towns, while those sections of it which provided for a civil service system was simply intended to secure patronage. Mr. Tracy, speaking for citizens not members of the committee, said the charter in nearly all respects met the approval of the people of Kings County without distinction of party, especially that providing for the consolidation of the country towns. He, however, objected to electing the aldermen by districts, instead of wards, as the charter proposed to do. It would only be putting in another form the same inequality which it was sought to remedy. The friends of the charter conceded this, but claimed that, in two years, this inequality would be righted.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The General Railroad Bill Passed—General Jubilation.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—A resolution was offered in the House to-day that all actions in relation to special railroad charters be postponed until after action on the General Railroad bill. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Williams, rising to a question of privilege, said he found in the New-York *Tribune* of yesterday a statement as to himself, which he wished corrected. I am credited with saying yesterday, in the debate on Assembly bill No. 3, what I did not say and never intended to say. I am not willing that the assertion charged to have been made by me should be passed by without an open declaration, in the presence of the Senate, that it was utterly untrue. I refer to this statement in the *Tribune*: "In concluding, Mr. Williams boldly charged the Senators opposing the bill as being in the pay of the Pennsylvania Railroad." I studiously declared that in what I said as to the opponents of this bill, I did not refer to Senators, but to persons outside of the Senate. I could not have made the assertion charged in truth; and would not if I could. I have too much respect for Senators to indulge in any such aspersions, and they will bear me out that I said nothing of the kind alleged. I cannot believe that any such report could have been made from any good motive and from a desire to state the truth. I hope that this contradiction will be as widely made as the original publication.

Mr. Hopkins called attention to a statement in the *Tribune* as to himself and the Secretary of the Senate, pronouncing it to be a barefaced falsehood. He moved that the reporter of the *Tribune* be denied the privilege of the Senate. Mr. Sewell thought this course eminently proper in view of the constant villification of Senators by that reporter.

Mr. Stone agreed with Senators as to the incorrectness of the *Tribune* reports; he had frequently felt mortified over the false reports given of the proceedings here; but he thought at the same time that the adoption of the resolution proposed would be unnecessarily severe.

The matter was referred to a special committee.

The supplement to the New-York and Long Branch Railroad was indefinitely postponed.

A bill was introduced to repeal the supplement to secure the safety of passengers on railroads.

The General Railroad bill came up for final action this afternoon.

Mr. Ward addressed the House in favor of the bill. The vote was then taken, and every member except two, who were absent, voted in favor of the bill. The House was so jubilant that the members voted for a recess of five minutes to give vent to their feelings. Cheers were then given by the members, joined in heartily by the lobbies, in favor of the first general railroad law in New-Jersey. Cheers were also given for Hon. Augustus C. Cambell, of Morris, who introduced the bill.

When the House was again called to order, a resolution was introduced and passed, requesting the Quarter-master-General to furnish a piece of ordnance to fire 100 guns in honor of the event.

The preparations for the removal of the flags to the State Capitol to-morrow have been all arranged, and a great time is anticipated. John Y. Foster will deliver the address in place of Portlandt Parker, Esq., who is unable to participate in the exercises through court engagements.

A joint meeting was held at noon to-day. William T. Hoffman was elected as Law Judge, and James Wiggins as Lay Judge of Hudson.

The Forgeries on the Bank of England.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. received a cable dispatch yesterday from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, stating that they have sustained no loss, nor liability to loss through the forgeries referred to in Press dispatches yesterday morning. It is thought that the Bank of England is a heavy loser, rumor stating the amount at $2,000,000.

The Workingmen's Union.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union last evening a delegation from the Rapid Transit Association waited upon the organization, when Mr. Church explained at some length the object and the main points of the People's Railroad bill lately introduced into the Legislature. Other members of the delegation afterward addressed the meeting on the same subject, the proceedings closing with a brief address from Mr. Isaac Wood, the President of the Union, who expressed the hope that the bill would be passed by the Legislature and duly signed by the Governor.

The Loss of the Erie—Official Investigation.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the burning of the steam-ship Erie was begun yesterday, at No. 23 Pine-street. Capt. Tinklepaugh was the first witness, and testified to the discovery of the fire and the efforts made to extinguish it. He did not, however, mention any facts of interest in addition to those already published. He said that the fire apparatus was in good order, that perfect discipline was maintained, and that the most strenuous exertions were made to extinguish the flames. The men, however, were unable to get the hose properly to work, owing to the manner in which the ship was loaded, the between-decks having been filled with coffee, in bulk. He had no idea as to the probable origin of the fire.

His testimony was substantially corroborated by Henry Johnson, the first mate; H. B. Beebe, chief engineer; Stephen J. Russell, chief officer; John C. Clark, second assistant engineer, and Thomas Bolton, the steward, all of whom testified to the good order of all the fire apparatus, and to the strict and prompt obedience of the crew.

GENERAL NOTES.

A tame deer in Reading, Penn., chews tobacco and drinks lager-beer.

The Rhode Island Legislature is in its eighth week, and is not through yet.

One firm in Indianapolis is said to ship 1,000 barrels of eggs East every week.

The rush of Northern visitors to Florida during the Winter has been greater than ever before.

A Cincinnatian asseverates that he would not accept the mayoralty "if it was handed up on a gold-lined fish-knife."

An Illinois man attempted to kill another by stabbing him, and has paid the injured man $500 to escape prosecution.

Somebody industriously distributed temperance tracts at a recent Democratic Congressional convention in Connecticut.

It was noted that all but one of the New-Brunswick and Maine Lumbermen, recently in convention in Bangor, had blue eyes.

A Tennessee State-Senator alluded to the speech of the gentleman who preceded him as a very chaste bundle of remarks.

It has at last been decided that Houdon's statue of Washington shall again be placed in the rotunda of the capitol of Virginia.

The Petitcodiac (N. B.) *Pancuremata* has suspended publication. The news-boys could not wrestle with such a name successfully.

It is reported that a woman in Maine has taken the small-pox from a letter written by a young man sick with the disease in Boston.

The Hutchinson Family were refused the use of a public hall in a hotel in Uniontown, Penn., because they sing temperance songs.

It is hinted that a woman in Connecticut, whose speech was lately restored after twelve years' silence, is making up for lost time.

The thermometer has fallen 10° or more below zero twenty-five times in New-Haven in ninety-five years. The lowest was Jan. 5, 1835, when it reached 26° below.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has been petitioned to pass a law enabling the courts to appoint women as inspectors of the women's department in the State prisons.

Gen. R. E. Colston, of Wilmington, N. C., has accepted an offer from the Khédive of Egypt of a professorship in the Government Military Academy in Cairo.

Hon. John C. Conner, formerly Democratic Congressman from Texas, has come to the conclusion that it is advisable for him to support the Administration of President Grant.

Prof. George F. Barker, of Yale College, has accepted a call to the chair of physics in the University of Pennsylvania, and will assume it about the middle of April.

Chicago proposes a grand memorial industrial exhibition, in October next, the second anniversary of the great fire, when, it is predicted, the city will practically be rebuilt.

A Southern paper reports that Major Hunt, of the Egyptian army, who served on board the Confederate steamer Shenandoah, was killed late in January by a fall from his horse.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, reports that a great change has taken place in that State in recent years, and that now there is a general enforcement of the laws and obedience thereto.

It is just revealed that the Syracuse National Bank was robbed of over $9,000 several months since. Nearly half of it belonged to a clergyman, and was in bonds left for safe keeping.

It is predicted that a bill establishing a maximum charge of 3½ cents per mile for transportation of passengers in Iowa will soon become a law. The railways are not disposed to resist it.

Already has the St. Paul (Minn.) *Journal* prepared for President Grant an attractive life-situation, to be taken at the end of his second term. It is as head of a grand military department in Cornell University.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* astonishes its readers by the following: "Courtland Block, Bridgeport, Conn., consisting of thirteen first-class residences, is burned. Loss three hundred and seventy-five millions."

A Virginian, en route to Texas, lost his pocketbook on the cars before reaching New-Orleans, and was consequently prevented from taking a steamer, which was burned at sea, nearly all on board perishing.

The Suffolk District (Massachusetts) Medical Society has appointed a committee to devise some scheme by which a reform in the matter of expert testimony may be realized. Surely such reform is greatly needed.

Hon. Louis Frankee, a member of the Senate of Texas, was knocked down by two men near the capitol steps in Austin, Feb. 20, and robbed of his watch and $260 in money, and so seriously injured that he died the next morning.

The Boston *Traveller* says that fifteen months ago a majority of the Republican newspapers of New-England were ranged in opposition to the renomination of President Grant, and that now every one of them concedes that his four years' administration has been a success. The first part of the statement is surprising.

It is astonishing how much wisdom there is in the papers. Here is a Minnesota journal that, with a gravity that is characteristic of it at all times, describes the old flag which the First Minnesota Volunteers carried to Bull Run, and says: "It bears the inscription, 'May God defend the right,' the regiment having been on the right during that battle."

Mississippi River towns are promised this season exhibitions by "the grandest and most sublime enterprise in the show business, combining a Great World's Exposition, Animated Collection of Universal Wonders, Cyclopean Institute for the advancement of science and the promotion of education, and a strictly moral Circus."

A Tennessee paper favors the formation of a new State out of South-western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, and North Mississippi, and that it be called Jackson. The paper says that the counties thus included have a population of about 700,000, and "constitute the centre of industrial and intellectual life, from which the great outgrowth of civilization must expand." Evidently, a new Hub.

An old story is repeated from Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, marked, if possible, with evidences of more than usual stupidity. As told by the local papers, a young man was about starting on a gunning expedition, and stopped to talk to his brother, who was chopping wood. Setting his gun on the ground, he leaned on the muzzle of it; and the brother's ax slipping, struck the hammer of the weapon; the cap exploded and the gun was discharged, causing the young man's death shortly afterward.

Returning from the Inauguration—The Troops Delayed.

The regular trains from Washington last night brought home none of the troops that went from here to participate in the inauguration pageant at the national capital. Word was received that the troops would come on extra trains, the first of which left Washington at 3½ P. M. yesterday, with the Fifth New-York Regiment. The train was due at Jersey City at 3 o'clock this morning, but it was not expected to arrive on time, as the regular trains were more than an hour and a half late. The West Point Cadets will arrive this morning, and are received at the Battery by the Seventh Regiment and escorted to the Grand Central Depot. The Boston Lancers will also arrive this morning, and after taking breakfast at the Astor House will leave by the afternoon boat. The Burgess Corps, of Albany, are expected to-morrow. They will remain at the Metropolitan Hotel until Saturday, when they will leave for Albany.

Suicide of a New-Haven Physician.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Alfred E. Walker, a promising young physician of this city, shot himself dead this morning, in his room at the New-Haven Hotel. The act resulted from chronic melancholy, and a morbid condition of the mind almost amounting to insanity, under which the doctor has for some time been suffering.

CHINA.

The Emperor Enters Upon His Duties as High Priest of the Empire—Steam Commerce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Friday, Dec. 27, 1872.

A few weeks ago, I gave your readers some account of the Emperor at the altar of Hymen. I now offer them a view of His Majesty at the altar of heaven. He has now entered on the full discharge of his functions as High Priest of the Empire, and the ceremonies connected with the occasion possess more than a passing interest, illustrating, as they do, the earliest form of the ancient religion of this most ancient people.

The time, the place, and the person officiating are all suggestive, as well as the rites performed. In the Chinese ritual, the Winter solstice is a sacred day, and there is evidence that, among most nations of the Northern Hemisphere in the most ancient times, it was observed as a day of rejoicing, the reasons being that it is then the sun begins to return, bringing light and life in his train. The Chinese describe it as Yih Yong Seng, "the Birthday of the year," and consecrate it to the worship of Heaven.

At dawn of the preceding day, (the 20th,) the inhabitants of the metropolis were startled by the heavy tones of a great bell, which is never rung, except when the Emperor passes through the gates of the "Forbidden City." He was borne in his car, or chair, of State, on the shoulders of thirty-two men—the chair being a gorgeous structure covered with yellow satin, and the bearers clad in robes of scarlet silk. The distance was about four miles, and in that space the bearers were changed so frequently that the whole number whose shoulders felt the burden of royalty was 1,300. Nor was this emulation mere zeal for an idea. The Emperor rewarded each man for the slight share he bore in the service with a nugget of silver worth $1 60, so that his morning ride cost him about $2,000, to say nothing of costly robes bestowed on a host of official attendants. The sacrificial vessels were drawn, in a huge car, by an elephant. Reaching the sacred inclosure, His Majesty passed the day in fasting and purification, and the night in visits. With the dawn of the following morning, he ascended the steps of the high altar, and, after lowering his head to the earth eighty-one times, concluded by offering a bullock, which was consumed as a burnt sacrifice. The burning of the victim reminds us of the Hebrew holocausts, and the fact that the offering was made to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, connects the rite with the religion of Melchisedek, who, though a king, was at the same time priest of the Most High God. Nor is its origin more recent than the time of Melchisedek, for two and twenty centuries before the Christian era, we are told that the Emperor Shun offered burnt sacrifices to Shongte, the Supreme Ruler.

Here, therefore, we have a key of the primeval faith, which one would think sufficient to guide the people to a knowledge of the true God, the Sovereign of the Universe. But unhappily these solemn rites are so secluded from the view of the people as to produce very little effect on the public mind. And the fact, stated in the Peking *Gazette*, that, on his way back to the palace, His Majesty turned aside to worship Kwan-Yin, the Goddess of Mercy of the Buddhist sect, and Kwonte, the God of War of the Confucian sect, indicates that ideas are somewhat confused in the Imperial mind. Whatever subordinate duties he may acknowledge, out of regard for the opinions of his people, or from the prejudices of his own education, it is interesting to know that he holds his Empire as a gift from the King of Kings.

The young Emperor, on the eve of his majority, performs the rite above described as a preliminary to assuming the reins of government. His father, the unfortunate Hienfung, on the outbreak of the Taiping rebellion repaired to the same temple, and with fasting and prayer confessed before Shongte, the Supreme Ruler, the sins of himself and people. A striking acknowledgment of responsibility on the part of the so-called autocrat, and at the same time an indication of the value set on human life, is seen in the fact that before the grand altar there stand several censers, in which are burned lists of criminals condemned to death—the Son of Heaven thus confessing that he is answerable for the life of each. Here is a clue to the study of comparative theology, which Max Müller, recommends so highly. Without, however, pursuing it further, I shall briefly notice some of the externals of the sacred place.

In architecture the temple is unique and imposing, though neither sumptuous nor large. It consists of two towers, round and tall, somewhat resembling pagodas, and covered with porcelain of deepest azure. Each tower stands on an elevated terrace, which is paved with white marble. The shrine is inclosed by three concentric walls, the outer one in the form of an ellipse, and not less than two miles in circumference. The greater part of this area is occupied by a sacred grove that recalls the haunts of the Druids, and presents the pleasing spectacle of a forest in the midst of a busy capital. It would make a magnificent park; but no plebeian feet are allowed to tread the consecrated ground. Foreign visitors gain access only by the omnipotence of money. The keepers complain that they are cruelly beaten every time they suffer the place to be profaned by the presence of a stranger. Still they are unable to resist a bribe, and the profanation goes on.

The temple, I should say before quitting the subject, contains no idol, a simple tablet of wood inscribed with the characters, "Hautien Shongte," the Supreme Ruler of the boundless heavens; reminding the worshiper that this august divinity "dwelleth not in temples made with hands." On either side of this tablet the Emperor ranges the tablets of his Imperial ancestors, eight in number, and before each, as before that of Shongte, he makes nine prostrations—hence the eighty-one above referred to.

While China, from the sublime height of her venerable antiquity, affects to despise the parvenu civilization of the West, there are not wanting indications that she is slowly, but certainly, catching its spirit. Of these the most significant is the recent formation of a Chinese company for the extension of steam navigation on their own sea-coast and inland waters. For some years the Government navy-yards have been turning out gun-boats and larger war vessels with considerable activity; and native merchants have been embarking their capital largely in steamers under foreign flags. But now for the first time a mercantile company, with immense capital, and under the highest official patronage, (a thing of some importance in China,) dares to unfurl the dragon flag over a fleet of merchant steamers. They have already purchased two, and expect to have as many as eighteen or twenty—buying them in England, rather than building in China, for the sake of economy.

This is a movement at which some Americans will not rejoice, as the carrying trade at present is largely in American hands, two houses, Messrs. Russell & Co. and Messrs. Olyphant & Co., taking the lead in this branch of enterprise. It is satisfactory, however, to know that everything that promotes the wealth of China must have a favorable reaction on the interests of the United States. The consequences of this movement are not difficult to calculate. The demand for cheap coals will open the mines now sealed, and the same demand will lay down iron rails, even if they should have to pass through the cemeteries of ancestors and over the graves of tradition. No geomantic bugbear can withstand a decree of fate armed with the power of steam.

Rumor says that the powerful Viceroy, Tihuncchong, is the leading patron of this enterprise, and that Chunghan, (who, the same authority says, is soon to be made a Provincial Governor,) will also take a prominent part in promoting its objects. Active as the great military Viceroy has shown himself in fortifying the seaboard and remodeling the army, this movement affords a guarantee that his counsels will be for peace. However certain correspondents may croak, it is certain that China will not expose her arsenals, her dock-yards, her navy and her commerce to destruction for the sake of extorting a genuflexion from the unwilling Occident.

FINE ARTS.

A New Picture by J. W. Preyer—Some Reminiscences of the Artist.

There is a picture on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery that, all things considered, may rank among the most remarkable art productions of the age. It is a fruit piece, by J. W. Preyer, of Düsseldorf, who has for many years been regarded by judicious critics as standing at the very head of the profession in the specialty to which he has devoted his life. The fidelity to nature, technical perfection, rich and beautiful blending of colors, and tasteful composition exhibited in his works, by which alone "still life" can attain artistic value, fully entitle him to rank as the greatest master of that special branch of art. The picture referred to was recently finished, and, consequently was painted when the artist was in the seventieth year of his age. Yet it is in every respect fully equal to the best efforts of his life. Preyer labors under the disadvantage of being of wonderfully small physical proportions, as will be seen by an examination of the fine life-size portrait of him in the Goupil Gallery, by Hasenclever, (the artist who painted the celebrated picture of the "Wine Tasters,") and which is regarded as a wonderfully-accurate likeness. It represents a man about three feet in height, well formed, with long fair hair, and blonde mustache, rosy cheeks, and humorous expression. He is said to very sensitive to any allusion to his size, but considering that he has risen to the very height of his profession, and to-day ranks with Knaus, Des Gosse, Meissonier, and other celebrities, he might rather feel proud of the fact that nature has in him compressed so much talent into so very small a compass. It is very questionable whether there is another instance in the history of art, where a man, laboring under such serious disadvantages, ever reached so high a degree of eminence as Preyer has attained. He was born in Rheydt, in Rhenish Prussia, in the year 1803, and entered the Academy of Fine Arts at Düsseldorf in 1822. On being introduced to the artists of that day, he was treated by many of them with marked indifference on account of his boyish appearance, they really believing that it was bringing the profession into contempt to encourage his study of the art. They were not, however, long in discovering their mistake, and in acknowledging it by admiration of his skill and genius. From that time to this, he has steadily grown in the estimation of artists and connoisseurs, and to-day no man in the profession is more admired or respected, either in Düsseldorf or in Europe, than Preyer. In 1837 he removed to Munich, where he remained but a few years, when he returned to Düsseldorf, the scene of his great triumphs, and where he will, in all probability, end his days. Numerous anecdotes are told of him, but we have space for but one, which we are assured did actually occur. On removing to Munich, he called at the house of a professor who had formerly resided at Düsseldorf, and with whom he was familiarly acquainted. Asking for the professor, he was told by his wife that he had gone out for a few moments, but would, in all probability, soon return. At the same time she invited him to take a seat. Entering into conversation with the "boy," as she supposed him to be, she became quite interested in the bright answers the "little fellow" gave to her questions, and took such a fancy to him that she placed him on her lap, where he played the boy to such perfection (he was at this time thirty-four years of age) that the lady was entirely misled. When the professor arrived, an *eclaircissement* took place amid much merriment at the expense of the lady. Mr. Preyer has a daughter (Miss Emelie Preyer) who is making rapid progress in the art under her father's instruction, and bids fair to take his place in the future. Her pictures are already attracting marked attention both in Europe and America, and are of such decided merit that it is often hinted that they are "touched up" by her father. No greater compliment could be paid to her. On both sides of the Atlantic a picture is considered complete unless it contains a fruit picture by Preyer. The best specimens of his art that we can now call to mind are in the galleries of Mr. A. T. Stewart and Mr. John Taylor Johnston, two of the finest collections in this country. There is a theory existing among art critics, and perhaps many artists, that less skill is required in the production of "still-life" pictures than of other subjects, but if this be quite correct, why is it that we see so few meritorious paintings of "still life?"

The picture we have referred to is not for sale, but will be on exhibition for a few days, and this will probably be the last opportunity that the public will have of examining a fine specimen of this artist's skill, as it is known to be his intention to retire on his laurels, and to take no more orders for important works.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting—Election of Directors.

BOSTON, Mass., March 5.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad stockholders is in session here to-day, President Clark in the chair. The Board of Directors appointed Seth Turner, Frederick R. Ames, and John R. Duff, inspectors of election. The polls are to be kept open for two hours.

A caucus of the present Board of Directors and stockholders, held before the meeting, was some time in agreeing upon candidates for the new board, the Ames interest opposing any further concession to the New-York or Clark party than had already been made.

Upon the stockholders assembling for business, the President read the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1873.

Hon. Horace F. Clark:

DEAR SIR: In view of the recent action of the House of Representatives, which would seem to declare that a member of Congress, because in self-interest, could not vote with even a tariff coat on his back, or, in other words, that the House must be recruited hereafter from the almshouses of the country, I have ordered to be sold the small number of shares I have held in the Union Pacific Railroad, purposely to render myself ineligible to your board of directors. Please also say to the assembled stockholders that I have thus disqualified myself for re-election because I am a member of the next Congress, and because hereafter I intend to be free to open my mouth without any suspicion of self-interest, and to act and to vote as my judgment dictates; whereas, for some years past, I have often withheld my vote when the common interests of the Government and the road demanded an affirmative vote and energetic speech. Indeed, the interests of this great Government and this great road—the greatest enterprise of the world for ten centuries—are so identical, that I am quite sure I shall never find one in conflict with the other, and, therefore, justly defend both from assault. Yours respectfully,

(Signed,) JAMES BROOKS.

The polls were kept open until 3:27 P. M., and an hour elapsed before the result was announced. The whole number of votes polled was 235,394. The following were declared elected:

Horace F. Clark, of New-York; John Duff, of Boston; Augustus Schell, of New-York; Oakes Ames, of Easton; Oliver Ames, of Easton; Sidney Dillon, of Council Bluffs; C. S. Bushnell, of New-York; Elisha Atkins, of Boston; Ryall B. Robbins, of Waltham; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston; E. H. Baker, of Boston; Joseph Richardson, of New-York; George S. Bowdoin, of New-York; Frederick Nickerson, of Boston, and O. S. Chapman, of Canton, Mass. The eleven gentlemen first in order were unanimously elected.

Messrs. Richardson and Bowdoin received less votes, because several New-York gentlemen threw complimentary votes for the old directors, who are absent from the country. The new members are their particular friends, however.

A vote was passed fixing the date of the next annual meeting as the Wednesday next following the 4th of March, 1874, the place of meeting to be Boston. No other business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned. The new Board of Directors will organize to-morrow, when the Treasurer's report will be submitted.

Insurance Dividends in Boston.

Of the insurance companies which failed on account of the fire in Boston in November last, the following have made their first dividend on adjusted claims, the percentage and the aggregate amount paid by each being given: Boston, 33⅓, $610,746; Boylston, 30, $250,000; City, 40, $261,000; Elliot, 25, $401,872; Exchange, 30, $198,152; Firemen's, 25, $451,909; Howard, 25, $200,895; Lawrence, 33⅓, $236,551; Manufacturers', 40, $647,480; Massachusetts, (mutual,) 35, $441,700; Merchants', 30, $493,679; Mutual Benefit, 25, $254,000; National, 30, $291,582; Neptune, 25, $598,099; North American, 50, $429,823; Pheasant, 30, $198,890; Shoe and Leather, 25, $428,000; Suffolk, 30, $199,928; Tremont, 25, $183,303; Washington, 50, $500,182. The Franklin will divide during the present week, and the Mechanics' (mutual) about the 1st of March. The dividend of the Union (mutual) has not yet been declared.

NEW-YORK.

The Charter Elections for Town and County Officers.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 5.—At the charter election here, yesterday, the Republicans elected the Treasurer, Water Commissioners, two out of the four Supervisors, and one out of five Aldermen. The Democrats elect the School Trustees, three Aldermen, and two Supervisors. The vote for Inspectors shows a Republican majority of nearly 300.

In Orange County only four Republican Supervisors out of twenty-two are elected. Last year the board stood eight Republicans to thirteen Democrats. An additional town has been added this year by division.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5.—The Oswego County Board of Supervisors stands seven Republicans to ten Democrats. Last year it stood twelve Republicans to five Democrats.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 5.—James J. Wakefield, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor of Saratoga Springs yesterday, by 220 majority. The Democratic ticket was all elected, except Assessor Alexander Cherry, Commissioner of Highways, Jefferson Ramsdell, and two constables. The returns from other towns indicate that the Democrats have carried the Board of Supervisors, which last year was 14 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

CITY OF KINGSTON, March 5.—The following supervisors were elected in Ulster County: Kingston City—First Department, Messrs. Chas. D. Bruyn, Moses Stone, Republican; Second Department, Willett L. Hasbrouck, Arthur J. Mellon, Democrat; Third Department, Jefferson McCausland, Luke Rouse, Democrat; Kingston, James Myers, Jr., Democrat. Hurley—H. Halswick, Democrat; Esopus, Ezra Vanaken, Democrat; Gardiner, A. L. F. Dreyo, Democrat; Rochester, John D. Winfield, Democrat; Shawangunk, William Fulton, Democrat; New-Paltz, A. J. Abrams, Democrat; Marlboro', William Bloomer, Democrat; Marlborough, John D. Mowris, Republican; Shandaken, George Missaur, Republican; Saugerties, R. A. Snyder, Republican; Lloyd, George W. Pratt, Republican; Olive, Wm. V. N. Bosee, Republican; Woodstock, E. B. Harder, Republican; Platte-kill, John R. Crow, Republican; Wawarsing, B. E. Bevier, Republican; Rondout, C. H. Clearwater, Liberal; Denning, Daniel Gilleste, Republican. Hardenburg is yet to be heard from. The deep snow and very cold weather caused a very light vote.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—The following Supervisors have been elected in Dutchess County as far as heard from:

Amenia—Hiram Cooper, Rep.
Pleasant Valley—Anthony Briggs, Rep.
Rhinebeck—John G. Ostrom, Dem.
Washington—John P. Anderson, Dem.
East Fishkill—Charles W. Horton, Rep.

The board will probably stand Democratic. Last year it was Republican.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 5.—Elections for town officers in Columbia County, took place yesterday. The new board will stand, Democrats, 11; Republicans, 6; Union, 2; Independent, 1. Last year it was Republicans, 11; Democrats, 9.

Aid for Mrs. Phifer.

Rev. George Hollis, No. 196 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the widow and family of the late Charles H. Phifer:

Mrs. Dr. M. Stephenson, New-York, per Methodist Book Concern	$10 00
W. W. Stephenson, Brooklyn, per Methodist Book Concern	5 00
Cash, per Methodist Book Concern	5 00
A Friend, Williamsburg	2 00
The Singer Manufacturing Company, New-York	40 00
Five contributions, per F. Hanneburg	6 25
New-York Produce Exchange, per Alex. Munn	355 00
J. A. E., per NEW-YORK TIMES	5 00
G., per NEW-YORK TIMES	5 00
Total	$433 25
Previously acknowledged	788 00
Grand total	$1,221 25

Post-Mortem in the Case of Hattie Churchill.

Drs. Arnold, Janeway, and O'Hanlon made a post-mortem examination yesterday in the case of Hattie Churchill, the unfortunate woman who died under such distressing circumstances at No. 15 Baxter-street on Monday. They found that death resulted from malignant jaundice and liver complaint. No explanation has been given by the Bellevue Hospital authorities why the fever wagon telegraphed for eighteen hours before the woman's death, was not sent to remove her from the den in which she died.

The first mortgage bonds of the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad promise liberal returns to all who have money to invest. The route connects the lakes with the Atlantic by the shortest route.—*Boston Post.*

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THE SCANNELL TRIAL.

The Insanity Plea—Testimony for the Prosecution.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady.

The testimony of Dr. Hammond, the expert in mental affections, was continued by District-Attorney Phelps. He said: The indulgence of strong passions has a tendency to confirm them, and to increase their force; and they will, in such a case, affect the constitution. A man cherishing feelings of revenge or animosity for a considerable time will become physically affected. The fact of a homicidal impulse being directed toward one particular person constantly is in no way consistent with insanity. The insane are sometimes capable of listening to reason. A person possessed by a homicidal impulse may be prevented from acting on such an impulse by a third person. I would judge whether a person was insane or acting under a passionate impulse in the commission of an offense, from the subsequent remembrance of the circumstances. One laboring under a strong fit of passionate emotion may be no more capable of restraining himself from the commission of an act than if he were temporarily insane. The circumstances should be taken into account in forming a judgment as to the sanity or insanity of such a person at the time of the act. An attempt to escape after the commission of a crime is *prima facie* evidence of the criminal's sanity at the time, as it would show his consciousness of having done wrong. A man suffering from melancholia for two years, and possessed of a homicidal impulse, could not recover immediately upon the gratification of that impulse.

The District-Attorney here offered to put in evidence the theories of Dr. Beheverria in regard to insanity given for the prosecution in the McFarland trial, with a view to show that they were contrary to those given in this trial; but the Court decided that the facts in both cases were dissimilar, and it excluded the evidence as inadmissible.

On cross-examination by Mr. Beach, Dr. Hammond said: If a man believed that his dead brother was in the habit of sleeping with him, and was quite incapable of being reasoned out of that belief, such a man is insane. I do not believe in lucid intervals in cases of insanity; neither do the great majority of the medical profession. In monomania there is the least chance of a lucid interval. A person suffering from melancholia may appear entirely sane and rational on all subjects, and it is quite possible and common for such a man to re-about and transact his business generally. To discriminate between insanity and passion, I would refer to acts antecedent to and subsequent to the crime. I would not attach much importance to the fact that the prisoner fired four shots after Donohoe fell, but if it had any significance it would point to insanity. An insane man may have a perfect conception of the illegality and immorality of the act he commits. An attempt to escape after committing an offense shows a consciousness of having done an illegal act, and the most rational thing for him to do was to try to escape. Dr. Hammond was examined at great length in regard to insanity, its general symptoms under various phases, its treatment, manifestations of its existence, &c., and at the conclusion of his testimony the court adjourned.

The New Rowe Disease—The Result of Salting the Tracks.

The liberal use of salt upon the streets of the City during the continuous snow-storms of the Winter, has resulted somewhat disastrously to the owners of horses. Scratches and frozen heels innumerable are the consequence. A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday counted about twenty horses in West Broadway, between the City Hall and Canal-street, with bandages on their legs. In a ride to the railroad depots in the upper portion of the City, a rather large proportion of the car horses were also noticed to be suffering. On inquiry at the Sixth-avenue stables, it was ascertained that forty of the horses are laid up from the effects of the salt and frost. Large pieces of flesh have in many instances fallen off, while several other poor animals are so sore and swollen that their suffering appears intolerable. The number of horses in this company's stables is about 1,000. During last month three died from this frozen heel trouble. The number now sick is far greater than at any time after the Winter labor for the past ten years. At the stables of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Road, there are also more horses than usual laid up. The poor beasts are provided with warm baths for their feet, seeming much relieved by the same. In the hospital of the Third-avenue depot there are also more patients than customary, although some suffering from scratches follows the mildest Winter. A foreman of one of the stables visited said his opinion was that the salt had caused all the trouble. The snow of itself, he said, would never have done as much injury.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES DOYLE, plaintiff, against JEREMIAH T. SMITH and MARGARET C. SMITH, his wife, MARY ANN TURNER, and HENRY STUYVESANT, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 16, 1873.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of February, 1873.

MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
mh6-law3w*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKEE'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving-place, corner 18th-st.—Persons seeking governesses, teachers, copyists, saleswomen, seamstresses, machine operators, or companions, can be well supplied by calling at the above address; references required.

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No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FRENCH LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement, speaking several languages, wishes to accompany a family to Europe; she is accustomed to traveling, and never affected by seasickness; good references given. Address to Miss S. M., care of M. J. P. & Co., No. 620 Broadway, N. Y.

AT ERDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 343 6TH-AV., will be found, as usual, a large number of well-recommended male and female servants for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT C. JACQUIN'S,
No. 621 8th-av., up-stairs, are servants of all nationalities, both Protestant and Catholic; also, valets, couriers. Ladies please call and see.

RE-ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS or teacher in a school; references; moderate salary. Address Miss B., Box No. 243, Orange, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND TO TAKE CARE of a grown child; can do up gentlemen's linen in superb style; no objection to go a short distance in the country; very best young woman; satisfactory references; wages, $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—PROTESTANT, GERman; reference to a lady she is now with, whom she leaves on 17th inst.; is very neat and tidy; a good plain sewer and does chamber-work of one floor; wages, $14; recommended by a patron of this office. Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl, as chamber-maid and to do sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best references. Call at No. 464 East 26d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy Protestant girl in a private family, or would take a place in a private boarding-house; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY a neat, tidy, young family servant; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; will give best recommendations from all City employers. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; good operator on Singer's; can cut or fit children's; good reference. Call for two days at office No. 731 6th-av., Rose'oir-square.

COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING, Chamber-work and Waiting.—By two very neat, tidy young people, who thoroughly understand their work, and are willing to be generally useful in a family; both will do the entire work of a moderate-sized family; have no objection to go in the country if desired; will give best recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR FAMILY Cook; references to present employer, whom she leaves on Saturday; excellent bread, biscuit, and pastry; clear and white soups, meats, game, poultry, dainty side dishes, creams, and jellies; no washing; wages, $25. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—PROTESTANT AMERICAN, AGED thirty; five years' reference to one City family; can give the best of family cooking; bread, biscuit, pies, and puddings; can roast a joint and poultry properly; makes nice soups; wages, $15. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two Scotch Protestant women, together; one is a first-class family cook, willing to do the plain washing; the other as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; unexceptionable references can be given. Inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—$20. By a very competent young woman, a careful manager, honest, sober, and recommended to this office by late employer; can do plain or fancy cooking, and is very tidy about her kitchen. Aubrey's Select Family office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Understands cooking for a plain family; a good bread baker, good washer and ironer, does up shirts and fine clothes nicely; City references; age thirty; wages $15 or $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, including baking and pastry; City or country; private or public City reference. Call as No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant cook, understands all kinds of nice cooking, and is a good baker; will go a short distance in the country; private family; best of references. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two sisters, (Protestants,) one as cook washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call at No. 286 East 41st-st., fourth floor, front room.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable girl, a situation in a small private family to cook, wash, and iron; best of City references. Apply for two days to M. Kenny, No. 77 Henry-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GIRL, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; all kinds of desserts; willing to go to the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat and tidy girl in a private family; has good references and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL IN a private family; no objection to assist with the washing; has good references, and no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a Protestant girl; is a very good cook; no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD Cook; understands baking, pastry, desserts, &c.; excellent City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 205 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French cooking thoroughly; has good references. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, PLAIN COOK, first-class washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 302 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS Cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; understands soups, desserts, &c.; good City references. Apply at No. 308 East 30th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO will not go where she cannot have a kitchen maid; has unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK in a private family; three and one-half years' reference from last place; will do some washing. Call at No. 123 West 35th-st., first bell, first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY WOman, as first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 212 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, as cook in a small private family. Call at No. 357 West 29th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; references from last place. Call at No. 206 East 39th-st., near 2d-av.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 69 East 10th-st., (formerly Bible House,) has now several first-class cooks and chamber-maids waiting situations.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH PARISIAN dress-maker solicits work; reasonable prices; patterns cut; fancy machine-sewing in highest style of the art. Mme. Hanson, No. 67 4th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, two or three more engagements to go out by the day. Call at No. 210 East 26th-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 314 Bowery. Entrance Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A neat and tidy Protestant girl in a small family; has good references, and no objection to a short distance in the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, young woman, who is well recommended by last employer; is a good plain family cook, washer, and ironer; has no objections to be generally useful in a home at reasonable wages; will go on a farm if desired. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, to do general house-work in a plain cook; good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A REGULAR HOUSEmaid or chamber-maid; has excellent references. Can be seen Thursday and Friday at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO young German maids, together; country or City; one as competent maid; other as assistant or children's maid; both good seamstresses and maids; making dresses and dressing hair well; good City references. Call or address French Office, 405 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH PROTESTANT, speaks English, dresses hair, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, handy with her needle, honest and sober; sixteen months' reference from last employer; wages, $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—NOW IN A PLACE, (DISengaged soon,) refers to present employer, wishes to travel to Europe as maid to a lady or grown children, or as infant's nurse; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine, and good sewer by hand; age twenty-five; genteel looking; wages, $15 or $20. Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French maid, either for Europe or City or country; has strictly first-class references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMstress; five years' best possible references; is very industrious and a good house servant in every way. Apply at No. 731 6th-av., French.

LADIES' MAID.—A FRENCH PERSON OF experience as ladies' maid; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 145 West 33d-st.

LADIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-class help by applying at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,302 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT FIRST-class laundress wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day to families, or gentlemen's washing at her own home; is a superior hand, and has first-class City references. Leave orders at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—PROTESTANT, FIRST-class, highly recommended; French fluting, putting, box-plaiting and fine muslins; sober, honest and reliable; City testimonials; wages, $18 or $20. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, by a Protestant person, in a private family; can do French fluting; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS Nurse; can bring up baby on bottle; willing to go to the country or travel with a lady; 2½ years' reference from last place. Call at Office No. 731 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL; is a good plain sewer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; kind and attentive to children; excellent City reference. Call at No. 264 West 23d-st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady as weekly or monthly nurse; best physicians' and families' references; City or country. Apply at No. 450 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE Neither as monthly nurse or to care for an invalid; no objection to going to the country. Call or address for two days Mrs. N., No. 346 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD COMPETENT NURSE to take charge of a baby from its birth, or growing children; good seamstress; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 38 West 44th-st., front room, first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED GIRL, AS NURSE to grown-up children, or to do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square, second door.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children; has best of City references; can be seen at No. 124 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and ladies' maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with children; would like to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 8d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has a knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,132 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., in the hair-store.

WAITRESS.—A THOROUGHLY-COMPEtent young woman, with good City references, (invested this week;) understands her business perfectly; wages, $18. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERIcan, as first-class coachman and groom and generally useful man; can milk and do plain gardening; understands the care of horses, harness, and washing wagons; wages not particular; best of references from last place. Call at Office No. 731 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMpetent Protestant man, of long experience with the best of references, last place three years; understands City driving thoroughly; strictly sober; first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., for 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN With one child as coachman; is a first-class groom; can drive in any harness; sober, willing and obliging and generally useful; good references. City or country. Address D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—WAITRESS.—BY A MARried couple; man as coachman; understands gardening, and will make himself generally useful; wife will do waitress and do chamber-work. Address T. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, (sober and honest,) who understands his business; has two years' reference from his last employer. Call for two days at No. 118 West 16th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman; City or country; excellent references. Call or address No. 149 West 28th-st.

FARMER, HORSE-TRAINER, &c.—(With cottage preferred,) by a Protestant American married man, aged thirty years; has no children; fully understands all branches of farming, management of stock, training and breaking of colts, &c.; best references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARM-WORK, HOUSE-WORK, AND Dairy.—By a sober, industrious man and wife, no children; has done all branches of farm-work; been thirteen years in this country; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and butter-maker. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FIREMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN who understands how to attend to a steam boiler, wishes a place as fireman, watchman or porter. Address P. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, (no children,) as first-class florist and gardener; is over three years in last place, and has good references from same. Call at or address seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, who has a thorough, practical knowledge of hot and cold graperies, plants, &c.; character will bear the strictest investigation as to sobriety and capability. Address Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

GARDENERS.—BY A MARRIED MAN and one single man (stiwise); first-class grape grower and plantsman, including green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables; first-class references. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, married, who understands green-houses, graperies, &c.; references first-class. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Poughkeepsie, or No. 23 Park-place, to D. F.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, no children; is a good vegetable, fruit and flower gardener; good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A married man, one child; testimonials satisfactory to any one requiring the services of a first-class man. Address Florist, No. 65 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, Protestant, no incumbrance; fully understands all branches; good references. Address J. B., Union-st., South Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; flowers, fruits, and vegetables; will give general satisfaction to his employer. Address D. E., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE man, as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call or address R. R., No. 353 West 35th-st.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; PRACTICAL IN all its branches; good references. Address for two days C. H., seed-store, No. 55 Cortlandt-st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GROOM and coachman; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; gardening and milking if required; honest, sober and obliging; has ten years' first-class references. Address R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man, nineteen years old, who speaks a little English, and has a good handwriting. Address F., No. 309 10th-av.

WAITER.—AN FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands his business; two years' good reference. Address or apply to W. E., No. 603 6th-av., in 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, AGED twenty-eight, a situation as book-keeper or clerk, or to assist generally in office or store. Call or address G. Richards, No. 33 Crosby-st., Room No. 15, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as fireman in a hotel; understands steam-boilers; country preferred. Address G. L. P. Box No. 33 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from March 1, with participation in the profits.
SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.
F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$10,977,044 88
DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DRY GOODS.

1873. 1873.
SPRING NOVELTIES!
MILLER & GRANT
No. 879 BROADWAY,
Have just opened
VAK LACES, CLUNY LACES, ECRU,
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS,
BANDS, &c., &c., &c.,
Which will be offered to the public at
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

OPENING WEEK.—SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., begins MONDAY. IMPORTED NOVELTIES for the season. Everything new; superb toilets. The MAGIC COSTUME, the grand feature of the season, beautiful and convenient; patterns, with cloth models, ONE dollar each, now ready. Subscribe for SMITH'S Illustrated Pattern BAZAAR, just out, $1 per year; best fashion magazine in the world; sale-rooms open until 7 P. M., for two weeks. A. BURDETTE SMITH.
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

BAGGING, BAGGING.—BURLAPS, A few bales to close, low. Also, Cassimeres, Cloths, Mattings, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD HIRSCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Bernard Hirsch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, (where last) Dayton, Notary, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DREW HARRISCKO and WILLIAM W. FINNEO, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of JOHN B. BRESH, Andrew Harriscko, and William W. Finneo, composing the late firm of Bresh, Harriscko & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A.D. 1873. JOHN A. C. GRAY, Assignee,
feb-law3w Th* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of February, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James S. Aspinwall, of No. 86 William-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEORGE M. OLCOTT, Assignee,
No. 88 William-street, New-York City.
f27-law3w Th*

NO. 3,517.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MANHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Manheimer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
L. SEELIGSON, Assignee,
RICHD. S. NEWCOMBE, Attorney for Assignee,
Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, New-York.
f27-law3w Th*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The late firm of STACEY & DELLICKER, of this City, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and you are hereby respectfully notified that such dissolution dates from Jan. 24, 1873; and that the hotel and restaurant business known as the Stacey House, will be hereafter exclusively carried on by FREDERICK DELLICKER, at Nos. 760 and 762 Broadway, New-York City.
BRADFORD S. STACEY,
FREDERICK DELLICKER.
Dated MARCH 5, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of H. CARTER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued by Mr. HENRY CARTER, at No. 290 Pearl-st.
HENRY CARTER.
HENRY V. CARTER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of FIELDEN & HOFF is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of JOHN J. TILTON. The business will be continued by JOSEPH R. HOFF, at No. 210 Washington-st.
JOSEPH R. HOFF.
MARCH 5, 1873.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.
THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE DONE IN EXisting under the name and firm of LOVE & PORTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. A. LOVE,
J. T. PORTER.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

The NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, desires the services of a few FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MEN to act as solicitors in the Metropolitan District. Those who heretofore have not been engaged in the business of life insurance are preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk who has been in the employ of a wholesale dry-goods commission or jobbing house, with good reference from his last employer. Apply in writing to Box No. 1,660 Post-office.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress and excellent fine sewer and ironer, in a small family; best reference required; Protestant preferred; good wages. Apply between 11 and 3 at No. 89 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE PROTESTant man as vegetable gardener, &c.; must be able to milk and have good references; wages, $25. Apply at No. 52 Front-st., on Thursday and Friday, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in a dry-goods house. Address Post-office Box No. 2,822, with reference; also stating age and experience, and salary wanted.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, to go to Providence, R. I.; must understand his business thoroughly. Apply, before 12 M., at No. 357 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A CHILD SIX months old; good references required; must accompany the family to Europe in the spring. Apply at No. 121 1st-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID AND SEAMstress; must understand dress-making and hair-dressing. Apply at No. 338 5th-av., on Thursday and Friday, between 9 and 11.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT cook, well recommended. Call at No. 25 West 19th-st., between 12 and 1 to-day.

GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES (first class) in search of good situations at MRS. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,302 Broadway.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF a child three years old and do plain sewing, with best City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 26th-st.

MILITARY.

F COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, March 5, 1873.
COMPANY ORDERS, NO. 3.—IN CONformity with General Orders, No. 2, from regimental Head-quarters, this Company will report at the armory in full-dress uniform, on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Members will bring their overcoats, to be used if needed. Members of other companies desiring to parade will report at above-named hour. By order of
F. F. MCRAE, Acting First Sergeant.

B COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y. NEW-YORK, March 5, 1873.
COMPANY ORDERS, NO. —.—IN CONformity with General Orders, No. 2, from Regimental Head-quarters, this Company will report at the Armory, in full-dress uniform, on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Members will bring their overcoats, to be used if needed. Members of other companies desiring to parade will report at above-named hour. By order of
Capt. JOS. W. CONGDON.
J. E. DYMOCK, First Sergeant.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1873.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—COMPAnies K and F will parade on THURSDAY, the 6th inst., in full dress uniform, to escort Company A, St. Louis National Guard. Assembly at 11 o'clock A. M. Members will bring their overcoats, to be used if needed. Members of other companies desiring to parade will report at the same hour.
By order of Col. JOSIAH PORTER.
PIERRE L. BOUCHER, Adjutant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN GOING THROUGH 42D-ST. AND Lap Madison-av. to Dr. Robinson's Church, a MINK COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 31 West 42d-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 150 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it mak

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange yesterday, March 5, was crowded, and a large number of sales were effected, but one or two of the most important auctions announced were postponed, thus causing considerable disappointment. The following is in brief a review of the transactions of the day:

Jere. Johnson, Jr., at public auction sold the three-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front house and lot—latter 20 by 100.9—No. 173 East Seventy-third-street, north side, 175 feet west of Third-avenue, for $13,300. Also the two-story attic and basement brick house and lot—latter 18.9 by 87.6—No. 146 Franklin-street, north side, 140.8 feet west of Varick-street, for $8,600. The purchaser of the first-named property being Wm. Wilson, and of the second, Patrick Toohey. The house and lot No. 205 Second-avenue, advertised for sale by order of executors, was not disposed of, the bids received being deemed too low.

Mosher, Wilkins & Co., by order of the executors of the estate of Margaret Stewart, deceased, sold the three-story brick house and lease of lot, No. about 100, No. 41 Morton-street, north side, between Hudson and Bedford streets, (lease expires May 1, 1879; ground-rent, $420 per year,) for $2,700, the purchaser being Thomas H. Loudon, Esq., referee, a two-story and attic frame house and lot—latter 18.9 by 87.6—situated on the north-easterly side of Franklin-street, 93.1 feet west of Varick-avenue, for $3,800; purchaser, F. H. Weeks, attorney for plaintiff.

Joseph McGuire, under a Supreme Court order in partition, John N. Lewis, Esq., referee, sold the four-story and cellar brick houses and full lot, No. 338 East Twenty-fifth-street, south side, 125 feet west of First-avenue, for $11,000, also the three-story and basement brick house and full lot, No. 329 East Twenty-fifth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, for $9,000, the purchasers being respectively Daniel Foley and Messrs. Meyer & Kuhn: The same auctioneer also sold by order of Supreme Court in foreclosure, Edward S. Greenwood, Esq., referee, the small frame house of no particular value with lot 26 by 91, No. 7 Bismuth-street, near Bayard-street, for $2,000, purchaser Henry Bischoff. Also by order of Jere. Johnson, Jr., referee in partition, the private house No. 32 Avenue D, west side, between Third and Fourth streets, embracing a lot in size 19 by 100, with front and rear brick buildings on same for $17,650, purchaser, Henry Resch. The legal sale of tenement property on Delancey-street near Pitt-street, was adjourned to to-morrow, (Friday.)

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of A. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of the following property: Premises No. 147 West Twenty-ninth-street, north side, 298.7 feet east of Seventh-avenue, embracing a lot 19.10x 98.9, (rear line 24 feet,) with brick stables thereon; sold for $15,850 to Frederick Jones. One lot, 25x100, on the south-west corner of Hudson-avenue and C-street, at Inwood, in Twelfth Ward of city; sold to John M. Jones for $1,100. Three lots adjoining above, each same size, sold to same buyer for $1,550 each. For the large plat advertised for sale at this same auction, containing some four and three-quarters acres, located between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues, Two Hundred and Fourteenth and Two Hundred and Fifteenth streets, bids to the amount of $72,000 were received, but no transfer of title effected, the sale being postponed to April 2. The large sale noticed by Mr. Miller, of property on Second-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, was adjourned sine die.

Wm. Kennelly, at public auction sold two full lots, situate on the south side of West sixty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, to Jas. Lanagan, for $2,325 each. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a Sailors' Snug Harbor lease having three years to run, with privilege for renewal, of one lot, 25.5 by 90.8, with brick building on same, situate on University-place, west side, 70.7 ft. south of Ninth-street, for $10,000, the purchaser being Henrietta T. Talmadge, plaintiff in the legal action. The price realized does not at all represent the value of the property sold. The trustees' sale of the Walter Roche property was adjourned by Mr. Kennelly to April 2, and the legal sale of a house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, near second-avenue, to the 19th inst.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Louis L. Conderi, Esq., referee, sold the three-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 308 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, 157 feet west of Eighth-avenue, lot 19 by 98.9, for $17,900; purchaser, Peter Gilsey. This property was twice sold, being at first knocked down to Peter Gilsey for $16,500, but who, after his purchase declined to sign the terms of sale. Messrs. Ludlow & Co. also offered at public auction the two four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, Nos. 492 and 494 East Houston-street, near Mangin-street, but the bids received being much below the estimated value, the property was withdrawn.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. adjourned the legal sale of the property No. 254 Madison-avenue until Wednesday of next week, and announced in regard to the proposed legal sale of the tenement house and lot, No. 1,376 Third-avenue, that the suit had been arranged, and the property withdrawn from the public market. No other business was transacted, except a stock sale fully noted below.

PRIVATE SALE.

At private contract, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street and No. 228 Fifth-avenue, reports having recently sold an extra size four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 163 West Twenty-third-street, 23 by 75 by 112, for $75,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions expected to take place to-day are as follows:

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sales of the following property: Premises No. 415 First-avenue, west side, 43.2 feet north of Twenty-fourth-street, comprising a lot 18.6 by 100, with a three-story brick tenement-house, 45 feet deep, upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick building in rear. Premises No. 423 East Seventeenth-street, south side, 175 feet west of Avenue A, a three-story brick-front house, with lot, 25 by 92, and premises No. 420 East Seventy-fifth-street, south side, 234.8 feet east of First-avenue, a three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2. Also, foreclosure sale of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 50 by 99.11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executors' sale of the two five-story marble-front stores and lots Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-street, north side, between Broadway and Church-street, lots each in size 25 by 100. Also, public auction sale of the five-story brick store and dwelling and lot situate on the south-east corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, known as No. 523 Third-avenue and No. 200 East Thirty-fifth-street, lot 20 by 90; building covers same. Also, public auction sale of six three-story and English basement brick houses, with brown-stone trimmings and lots, situate on Woodhull-street, Brooklyn, north side, between Hicks and Columbia streets, known as Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 39 Woodhull-street, lots each in size 20 by 100.

By Wm. Kennelly, public auction sale of the premises No. 342 East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 100 feet west of First-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a four-story brick store and dwelling on the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable in rear. Also, three lots, in size each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, south side, 225 feet east of Second-avenue. Also, sale by order of the Supreme Court, three lots, together in size 75.6 by 113.3 by 84.8 by 96.3, situate on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, with one lot, 25.8 by 84.8, in rear, on Fifty-fifth-street, north side, 96.8 feet east of Broadway.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the property known as No. 205 Bleecker-street and No. 3 Minetta-street, embracing a lot 25 by about 96, extending through from street to street named, on which is a three-story brick store and dwelling, fronting on Bleecker-street, north side, and a four-story brick house, fronting on Minetta-street, south-easterly side. Also, foreclosure resale of one gore lot on Fifty-ninth-street, north side, 125 feet west of Third-avenue, in size 11.10 by 100.8 by 13 by 152.2, and one gore lot on East Ninetieth-street, south side, 300 feet west of Third-avenue, in size 83.3 by 107 by about half block.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 341 East Fiftieth-street, north side, 225 feet west of First-avenue, lot 16 by 100.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, north side, 280 feet west of Fourth-avenue, lot 20 by 99.11.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of the following choice lots: De Kalb-avenue, north side, 128 feet west of Reid-avenue, six lots; Lafayette-avenue, south side, 275.2 feet west of Broadway, two lots; Lafayette-avenue, south side, 250 feet east of Reid-avenue, one lot; Van Buren-street, north side, 250 feet east of Reid-avenue, three gore lots; Kosciusko-street, north side, 180 feet east of Reid-avenue, two lots; Kosciusko-street, south side, 322 feet west of Broadway, two lots; Kosciusko-street, south side, 175 feet west of Reid-avenue, five lots; Gates-avenue, south side, 200 feet east of Patchen-avenue, two and a near Broadway, seven lots; Monroe-street, north side, 200 feet east of Patchen-avenue, seven lots; Bainbridge-street, south side, 385 feet south of Broadway, making a whole square, five lots; Madison-avenue, north side, 425 feet east of Reid-avenue, five lots, and Monroe-street, south side, 425 feet east of Reid-avenue, five lots.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

At a stock auction the following securities were disposed of by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the per centage or price noted:

70 shares National City Bank, par $100 each—284.
50 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each—19½.
25 shares Germania Insurance Company, par $50 each—36½.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, par $100 each—83.
150 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, par $15 each—14½.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, March 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

3-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front h. and l., No. 173 East 73d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 20x100.2.....$13,800
3-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 146 Franklin-st., n. s., 140.8 ft. w. of Varick-st.; lot 18.9x87.6.....6,600

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2-story and attic frame h. and l., Manhattanst., n. e. s., 92.1 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 20.5x100...3,800
3-story brick front h., (front,) 1 brick shop, rear, and lease of lot, No. 51 Morton-st., n. s., between Bedford and Hudson sts.; lot 24x77; lease expires May 1, 1879, ground rent $450 per year.....2,700
3-story brick h. and lease of lot, No. 36 Commerce-st., s. s., 153.9 ft. w. of Bedford-st., lot 21x78, lease expires May 1, 1892, ground rent $162 50 per year.....2,975

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story and cellar brick h. and l., No. 338 East 25th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x98.9.....$11,000
3-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 329 East 25th-st., n. s., between 1st and 2d avs.; lot 22x98.9.....9,050
Frame h. and l., No. 7 Elizabeth-st., w. s., bet. Bayard and Canal sts.; lots 8½x20.....9,600
Premises No. 23 Avenue D, embracing one lot, with frame and rear brick buildings on same, w. s. of av., between 3d and 4th sts.; lot 19x100.....17,650

By James M. Miller.

Premises No. 147 West 29th-st., n. s., 298.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., embracing 1 lot, with brick stables on same, lot 19.10x98.9, rear line 24 ft.....$15,800
1 lot, Hudson-av., s. w. corner C-st., (Innwood, 12th Ward,) 25x100.....1,100
3 lots, Hudson-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of C-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,550 each.....4,650

By Wm. Kennelly.

2 lots, East 68th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5, $2,325 each.....$5,050
2-story brick house and lease of lot, University-place, w. s., 76.7 in. s. of 9th-st., lot 22.8x 91.4, lease Sailors' Snug Harbor for 2 years, with covenant for 21 years renewal, ground rent $900 per annum.....10,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 208 West 34th-st., s. s., 167 ft. w. of 8th-av.; lot 19x 98.9.....17,900

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 4.

Boulevard, w. s., extending 125d to 133d-st., 100.10x125.3.....$97,480
Bleecker-st., n. s., 25.11 ft. s. of Bank-st., 20.7x50, 13,400
Orchard-st., w. s., Nos. 111 and 113, 51.2x97.6.....33,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 50x75.....12,500
Spring-st., No. 19, 37x100.....30,000
116th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x92.....30,000
18th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. 7th-av., 50x92.....18,000
21st-st., s. s., 138 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x92.....10,500
25th-st., s. s., 370.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 49.11x98.9.....97,500
103d-st., n. s., 100.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.9.....21,000
42d-st., n. s., 423.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5; 42d-st., s. s., 362.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 33.4x100.5; 43d-st., s. s., 423.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5; mortgage $32,500.....3,000
43d-st., s. s., 416.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5.....9,000
46th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 6th-av., 40x100.5, mortgage $5,000.....30,000
47th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.3x97.10.....16,250
53d-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 15.4x100.5.....13,000
62d-st., n. s., 118.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.7x100.5.....19,000
81st-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2.....6,000
112th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 47x100.11.....6,000
1st-av., s. s., 58.9 ft. s. of 57th-st., 18x71.4.....23,750
2d-av., w. s., 40.2 ft. s. of 49d-st., 20.1x75.....20,000
2d-av., No. 330, 19.6x99.....18,500
104th-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 135th-st., 125.7x100; 135th-st., n. s., 199 ft. e. of 104th-av., 50x99.11.....23,000
111th-av., s. w. corner 97th-st., 100.8x100.....22,000

LEASES.

Chambers-st., No. 1, 5 years, per year.....$6,000
Duane-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of Church-st., 25x81.6, 21 years, per year.....2,043
Williams-st., No. 30, 3 years, per year.....6,180
2d-av., No. 1,389, store and basement, 1 year.....1,500
3d-av., No. 876, store and basement, 3 years.....1,800
6th-av., n. w. corner 127th-st., store, 3 years.....1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$40,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, corner of Lexington-av. and 58th-st. The many "conveniences" inside, the thorough construction, and the superb finish—slate paneled in rosewood, &c.—adds extra attractions to the house. Very cheap at $40,000. Will take a mortgage for $20,000 and some dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished, below 22d-st. Apply to G. Q. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 110 East 80th-st., New-York, three story, brown stone. No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, brick filling, French roof. No. 39 Houston-st., New-York, two story, frame. No. 83 Hewes-st., (new number,) two story and high basement, brick. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

A—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-story sunken-area brown-stone house, twenty feet front, beautifully frescoed and painted throughout, with the expensive mirrors and cornices, chandeliers, and carpets. No. 44 West 51st-st. Apply to HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A PERFECT BIJOU RESIDENCE ON 46th-av., wonderfully well arranged, built by eminent architects in the most substantial and elaborate manner; dining-room and butler's pantry extension. Price $68,000, with elegant mirrors and gas-fixtures. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 228 5th-av.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, No. 622 5th-av., near 50th-st., Columbia College lease, $800 per annum, fifteen years to run; size, 25.6x85; ice 100 feet deep. Price, $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE large plot of ground formerly known as the Broome-street Church. Nos. 408, 410, and 412 Broome-st., and L No. 183 Elm-st., being a/o. and area of 77x98 on Broome-st. and 20x22 on Elm-st.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 7th-av., a handsome four-story brown-stone English basement house, 16.8x55x100, well arranged and in perfect order throughout; possession 15th April. Price, $22,000; $11,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR LOTS, NOS. 17, 18, 53, AND 55, PURchased at the late Carman Estate Sale, on 153d-st., with splendid house and stable, for sale at a small advance. Inquire of ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements; good order; between 5th and 7d avs., 4th to 60th sts. Price from $10,000 to $70,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner house; five four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 16x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 15x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZE house on Park-av., near 38th-st.; price $80,000. ALSO, A very elegant house on West 58th-st., near 5th-av.; house four story, full size; price $9,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story, brown-stone, French-basement house. East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Price, $30,000. Early possession. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JAS. E. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NOS. 57 AND 59 THOMPSON-ST., each lot 23½x100; this property with the buildings, will be sold together or separately at a low price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold cheap if applied for at once. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order; all improvements; price low and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and subcellar brown-stone front house and lot, on West 52d-st., near 5th-av.; size 22x76; lot 100.5. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 23 WEST 36th-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop house, with or without the furniture; desirably located for a physician or dentist. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, No. 566 7th-av., at junction of Broadway; all improvements; must soon greatly increase in value for business purposes; price reasonable. Owner, No. 59 Liberty-st., basement.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES On 5th, Madison, Lexington, and Park avs. for sale by V. K. STEVENSON, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY WIDE AND DEsirable corner property on William-st., near Beekman-st., with large rent roll HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A LARGE STORE—NO. 83 MURRAY-ST. may be bought at a bargain. FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-story stone front house, No. 134 West 53d-st. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE three-story Philadelphia-front brick houses; gas, hot and cold water to top story, bath, two water-closets, speaking-tubes, washing-machine, elevated oven heating-range, marble mantels, stone stoops and balustrades, &c., &c. They are thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry, twenty minutes from the Williamsburg ferries, and fifteen from Prospect Park. Will be sold on easy terms for less than half of a house in New-York, equally convenient. Apply on the premises, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st., or of the owner, FRANCIS WOOD, No. 394 Gates-av.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERsons DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburgh and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent at $600 and upward; $5,000 and upward will buy you a first-class house, nearly new, seven lots; Monroe-street, north side, 200 feet east of Patchen-avenue, seven lots; Bainbridge-street, south side, 385 feet south of Broadway, making a whole square, five lots; Madison-avenue, north side, 425 feet east of Reid-avenue, five lots, and Monroe-street, south side, 425 feet east of Reid-avenue, five lots.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT VERNON, ON THE New-Haven Railroad, thirteen miles from 42d-st., (time 15 minutes,) two-story French-roof house, containing eleven rooms, with gas all through, hot and cold water, bath-room, finished in walnut, with water-closet, marble wash-basin; halls, dining-room, and kitchen have walnut and ash floors; the best furnace and range known; house has plenty of closets; large store-room, fitted with bins for flour, &c. The whole is complete with every comfort, and all in perfect order from cellar to roof. The grounds are beautifully laid out and embellished with all kinds of beautiful trees and flowers; distance from depot easy ten minutes, on a first-class pavement. The ground (about half an acre) is high, giving a beautiful view of the Sound, and healthy beyond any question; no mosquitoes. The property must be sold, and will be offered low for cash. No trade. Terms very easy. Apply to RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 PINE-ST.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIdence of the subscriber, with 5 acres of land House 50x45 feet and extension 30x28 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

PRICE, $6,000; LEASE, $600.—COUNtry-seat, thirteen rooms; acre garden; ten minutes' walk from depot. Central Railroad, N. J.; orchard, and grass if wanted. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

JERSEY CITY.—WITHIN EIGHT MINutes' walk of Courtlandt and Desbrosses sts. ferries, for sale or exchange, a great bargain, a thoroughly well-built magnificent brown-stone mansion; fifteen rooms, 100-foot lot; all improvements; furnace heating; will put house in perfect order; without doubt the best house in the city; fashionable and choice location; cost the owner $25,000, but must and will be positively sold to a prompt buyer this week for $18,000; mortgage for $13,000; can remain to suit purchaser; immediate possession; must be seen to be appreciated; don't miss the chance.
J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer.
No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

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J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer.
No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Josiah D. Lane, deceased, under the direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham:

WALKER-STREET—The five-story marble-front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Walker-st., between Broadway and Church-st., and known as Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., being together 50 by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TUESDAY, March 11,

At 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., No. 45, three-story high-stoop valuable brick and stone trimmed dwelling, about 20x50x92; all improvements.

THURSDAY, March 13,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET—No. 144, south side 43d-st., in that valuable block just east of Broadway, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x about 50, lot 100 feet. Maps and permits at No. 11 Pine-st. for No. 226 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER 6TH-AV. AND WEST 28TH-ST., NOS. 459 AND 461 6TH-AV., AND NOS. 102 AND 104 WEST 28TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Walter Carter, Esq., executor of Peter Schersten, deceased:

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot, (with store,) situate on the south-west corner of 6th-av. and West 28th-st., and known as No. 461. Also, the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, (with store,) adjoining the above, on the southerly side, and known as No. 459 6th-av. Lots each about 25x82 feet.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The two three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, situate on the southerly side of West 28th-st., adjoining the 6th-av. property, and in the rear, and known as Nos. 102 and 104. The houses are about 24 feet deep, and have brown-stone trimmings. Lots each from 15.9 to 22.1x49.3.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON 1ST-AV., 127TH-ST. AND 128TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

FIRST-AVENUE.—All that certain lot, with the front and rear building thereon, known as No. 415 1st-av., west side, 43 2 feet north of 24th-st., lot 18.6 x100 feet. Front building is a three-story brick tenement, 18.6 by about 45 feet deep. Rear building is two-story brick.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story brick front house and lot, No. 423 East 17th-st., south side, about 194 feet west of Avenue A. Lot 25x92 feet.

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The valuable three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 420 East 75th-st., south side, 234 feet 3 inches east of 1st-av. House in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 18.9x102.5 feet.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WOODHULL-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described real estate, viz.:

WOODHULL-STREET.—The six three-story, English-basement brick dwelling houses and lots, situate on the northerly side of Woodhull-st., between Hicks and Columbia sts., and known as Nos 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 39 Woodhull-st. The houses have brown-stone stoops and trimmings, iron railings, marble mantels, gas and water on each story, water-closets, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH-EAST CORNER 3D-AV. AND 87TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE—The five-story brick store and dwelling and lot, situate on the south-east corner of 3d-av. and East 85th-st., and known as No. 523 3d-av., and No. 200 East 35th-st. The house covers lot. Lot 20 by 60 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, MARCH 6, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM:

Two-story brick house, with store, No. 205 Bleecker-st., north side; also, No. 3 Minetta-st., four-story brick, in rear of above, 25.10 wide. This property is very valuable for business purposes, having fronts on two streets and horse-cars passing the door.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—Three lots, east side, between 98th and 99th sts., each 25.8x100, lying between Grand Boulevard and Riverside Park.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, ESTATE OF THE Elate D. Marley—House and lot on West 47th-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room:

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Three-story high stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 120 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 18 by 45 by half block; fine basement and cellar, and is in perfect order; terms liberal; title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 300 VACANT LOTS, AND SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS, including homestead of Charles Cooper, Bushwick-av. Boulevard and Wetfield-st., in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Brooklyn. Also, store property, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.

COLE & MURPHY will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 12 M., at No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, by order of executors of Robert Adair and Charles Cooper. Ten per cent. and $10 auction fee on day of sale; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at D. Barnett's, No. 297 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; U. S. Thompsen's, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; and Theo. F. Jackson's, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONday, March 17, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, by order of Supreme Court, Geo. S. Sedgwick, referee, the valuable property No. 205 Fulton-st., north side, between Church and Greenwich sts. Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED.

The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and every-thing requisite for an elegant residence.

For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CABTER, No. 530 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS,

ITALY.

Gloomy Days—An Unpopular Ministry—France and the Pope—The Fate of the Monks—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

The weather-cock is rusted in the rainy quarter, and a gloomy pall of clouds still hangs over Rome. Pasquino has left his pedestal and post as a satirical joker to figure in a new character. He has assumed the direction of the *Corriere*, and is making a poor fist of it. Not Pasquino, but Pluto or Prometheus can put life into these moldy bones. Pasquino, or rather the Mayor of this town, has published his decree, giving permission to all who choose to cover themselves with masks and fantastical costumes, caricaturing anything and everything, except the Army and the Church. The military and the ecclesiastical liveries are to be respected, and those wearing them held sacred from ridicule. Next Saturday is the first day of masking, and the fun kept up until the 1st of March or the beginning of Lent.

THE MINISTRY.

The popular agitation for a change in the Ministry is kept up, and is reaching the lower political stratum. Rattazzi is more active than ever, and his ardor for the possession of power, as head of the Cabinet, makes himfresort to means untried before to help him on his way. While in power before, he has more than once compromised the dignity of the State, and subjected it to an unnecessary humiliation. A respectable semi-official journal says of him:

> In five and twenty years of parliamentary life, the honorable member from Alessandria has never manifested an idea, or traced out a measure which has revealed the mind of a statesman. While Minister a conservative, and a radical before he came into power. When in place, he has had no other object but to keep it, and when pushed out of power his aim has been to regain it. How can such a man as the head of a party make himself useful to the country?

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

When M. Corcelles, the Minister of France at the Vatican, held his first conference with the Pope, he gave the Holy Father to understand that all hope must be given up, at least for the present, of any assistance to be rendered by the Government of the Republic to ecclesiastical schemes. There would be no interference to try to hinder Italian legislation, or put back the work of reform of clerical abuses upon which the Parliament of the Kingdom is engaged. This declaration is confirmed by the policy, once more distinctly announced by M. Thiers, in his correspondence with the French bishops. Whether the Prelacy of the Gallican branch of the Roman Catholic Church has made its supreme effort we have yet to learn. Several French bishops have arrived in Rome, and others are expected. Their presence is accepted as a demonstration in opposition to the free action of the Parliament of this country upon the convent question. The only effect is to excite a more earnest demand that the law shall be so framed as to make a clean sweep of the monkish confraternities. The remark made in one of the Episcopal letters to the President of the Republic that, if the houses of the Generals of Orders could be saved by French influence, a germ would be left from which the convent system once more would grow, was fatal to the hope held out by the Bishop. The fear of having to do their work over again was what caused those who were in favor of sparing the houses of Generals to give up their advocacy of such a reservation. We are given to understand that the discussion of the bill in Parliament will not begin in less than a month from this time. It is said that a majority of the Ministers still hold to their measure as originally framed. This may be to gain credit with the Catholic Party for conciliatory conservatism, while they intend to yield at last to the wishes of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

FATE OF THE MONKS.

As for the monks, who have before them the prospect of a change of life, different ones are affected according to temperament, hopes, and fears. I am sure there are some who will rejoice to be restored once more to a condition of life, which, while it does not release them from their vows, gives them the liberty to go where they please. Others will be reluctant to leave the cloister and the associations of many years, to take their chance in a world from whose habits their own have long been divorced. Some are rendered unhappy by the thought of change, and as they go about the streets anxiety is observed in their faces. They are poor and miserable, and perhaps ignorant, and they do not know which way to turn to find out how to rub through their remaining years. Many who cannot give up the old habit, will group themselves anew, forming communities composed at first of a few, to grow once more into considerable associations, as we have seen in other parts of Italy. On the whole, the fate of the monks and nuns has a sad rather than a happy aspect; but they, like the rest, must take the world as it goes, and adapt themselves as well as they can to inevitable changes. In breaking up the communities as *enti morali*, the Government does not leave the individuals of which they are composed without the means of a slender living. Twenty dollars, or $120 a year, the highest and the lowest sums between which the pensions range, does not hold out a temptation to luxurious indulgences; but it is not below the professed standard of the proper existence of the cloister.

THE SACRED COLLEGE.

No movement is yet made by the Pope to increase the number of members of the Sacred College. Pius IX. has lived to see nearly all of those pass away who had a voice in raising him to the pontificate. Of the forty-two Cardinals now living, all but seven were created by the present Pope. Some of these must soon leave the scene, as not less than nineteen have got beyond the patriarchal age of three-score and ten years. Cardinal Patrizi is the Deacon, or Beignor of the Sacred College, and has worn the scarlet for nearly forty years. His age is seventy-five. Cardinal Billiet, Archbishop of Chambery, has reached the great age of ninety. He has warn his red hat but twelve years, as he was seventy-eight before entering the Sacred College. Of the other members of the conclave of advanced age we have Cardinal De Angelis, eighty-one; Cardinal Catarini, seventy-eight; Cardinals Amat, Grassellini, and Mathieu, each seventy-seven; Rauscher, of Vienna, seventy-six; Antonucci, seventy-five; besides twenty-two others whose ages range from sixty-two to seventy-four. Lucian Bonaparte and Prince Hohenloe are the youngest of the Cardinals, the former five and forty, and the latter fifty years old. The Papal conclave is a circle of old men, and any one is at liberty to judge whether its present position before the world is that which exhibits the wisdom or the senility which accompanies advanced years.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

I mentioned last week that the Cardinal Vicar, Patrizi, had written a strong letter—strong at least in its spiteful epithets—demanding the suppression of a newspaper printed here, which is giving, in successive numbers, an account of the life and works of Christ. The writer of these articles has used every opportunity to draw a comparison between the simplicity and humility of the founder of Christianity and the Apostles, and the pomp, pride, and luxury of the Roman prelacy for several hundred years. This is the offense committed, and the profanity of which the journal is accused. I am glad to be able to say that the Crown Attorney made a temperate and dignified reply to the Cardinal, vindicating the freedom of the Press, and asserting the fact that no offense had been committed to which existing law could be applied. The only surprising thing is, that the Cardinal should not have been sharp enough to see that mouths cannot now be shut by a mere stroke of the hand of an agent of police, as in the happier times of sacerdotal predominance. The Cardinal has only committed the prelacy to a recognition of existing authority by a fruitless appeal.

THE CHURCH IN SWITZERLAND.

You have not failed to watch the progress of the controversy in Switzerland between the Catholic hierarchy and the Government of the State. The obstinate debate is followed with much interest here. The resolute position maintained by the Federal authority has from the beginning won the sympathy and admiration of the liberal or governing party in Italy. As in Germany, so in the free Republic of Switzerland, and the responsible constitutional monarchy of Italy, there is a solidarity of purpose upon this question, which will cause these Governments to make effort in harmony for the attainment of a common end. The present impotence of the ecclesiastical power to execute its unreasonable decrees causes a vehement exhibition of rage on the part of the prelacy in the central circle at Rome. But this intemperate indignation, with its accompanying anathemas, does not make the party of progress give up its position, or change its purpose of carrying on the struggle until the rights of the civil power are respected and the principle of liberty of conscience is established.

THE MEMORY OF NAPOLEON.

As much as anything else to make a good impression in France, a grand funeral ceremony has been held in Santa Croce, in Florence, in honor of the memory of Louis Napoleon. According to the accounts, not less than ten thousand persons were present, and no means were neglected to give to the occasion the dignity and impressiveness becoming to a funeral of State. Many persons conspicuous in Italian public life, took part, and not a few made the journey from Rome to Florence for the purpose. For fear that it might be accepted as an official demonstration in favor of the Bonapart party, declarations have been published setting forth that these funeral honors were given in recognition of the services rendered by Napoleon III. to Italy.

ANGELICO.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Agricultural Implements and Machinery—Another Steamer for Vienna.

For testing in a thorough manner the excellence of the various agricultural implements of all nations, the Austrian Commissioner-in-Chief, Baron Schwarz-Sentorn, has placed two extensive estates at the disposition of exhibitors. The Leopoldsdorf estate and the Guttenhof estate, the former seventeen miles, and the latter nine miles, from Vienna, will be the localities. For steam-plows and deep plowing the extent of fields will measure about 200 acres, and for ordinary plows about 110 acres are given. For testing mowing-machines there will be available eighty acres of rye, forty acres of wheat, forty acres of barley, twelve acres of green crop, and thirty acres of clover. For thrashing and winnowing machines there will be provided, 64,000 sheaves of rye, 32,000 sheaves of wheat, and the same quantity of barley. For flax and corn-reaping machines there are allotted fifty-nine acres. The fields in the Leopoldsdorf estate are represented as presenting all the usual differences of soils and levels, and are divided into plots of fifty-five to sixty-five acres each. The trials will commence on the 15th of June, with implements for work in potatoes, root crop, pulse and maize fields, to be followed by the machinery used for root-cutting, bruising-mills, oil-cake crushers, whether worked by hand, horse-gear, or steam-power. Next the trial of thrashing machines, straw-elevators, winnowing-machines, and screening apparatus will be in order, to be followed on July 21 by the steam-plows, horse-plows, drills, harrows, &c. Destruer coal is to be the fuel employed for portable engines, (giving from seven to ten per cent. of ash,) and can be had at the railroad station in the immediate neighborhood of Seibenbrunn. The quality of the material, the excellence of construction of machines, the applied drafts or steam-power, the consumption of coal, the indicator diagrams of the steam-engine, the total effective duty, according to quantity and quality, will be set down in tables, to serve at the jury consultations as guides for the awarding of prizes. It is particularly enjoined that, three days after the trials of the agricultural implements, all the machines and implements must be returned to the exhibition.

The Guard, the consort of the Supply, which left on Tuesday, commenced yesterday to take in her cargo, as she will positively sail on the 15th of the month. She had on board yesterday about 150 cases, and, being considerably larger than the Supply, will probably carry 1,000 to 1,300 packages. It is quite possible that a number of packages will be left over from want of room in this ship, but it is certain that other methods of conveyance will be forthcoming. The applications for space at the Vienna Exhibition are still coming in, but the United States Commissioner is forced to decline receiving any more goods.

The Ice in the Rivers.

The ebb tide of yesterday forenoon brought down an unusual quantity of ice on both the North and East Rivers, which for a time impeded and almost stopped the passage of the Weehawken ferry-boats, besides greatly incommoding the larger boats of the railroad ferries. The Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries were also somewhat delayed during the forenoon, although travel was not seriously affected, the width of the river permitting the boats to move around and between the heavy masses of ice, which being caught by the flood tide and eddies in the bay were carried up the East River in large quantities, and there greatly retarded the navigation of the long Ferries, and somewhat impeded the shorter ones, running between this City and the Long Island shore. Between 11 A. M. and noon, large fields of hard ice were floating in the East River, from shore to shore, between the Battery and Blackwell's Island, and fears were entertained of a blockade, but the larger ferry-boats crushed through the impediment, and kept the passage open. For some time all other but ferry traffic was suspended, save a few high-pressure tugs, which managed to break through the larger ice-cakes with some difficulty. The Staten Island boats were also delayed in consequence of the immense floes which had been driven by the tide into the slips, both at the island and along the New-York shore.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the case of the notorious pickpocket, "Gen." Greenthal, sent to Sing Sing by the Bedford Jury, and ordered a new trial at the General Term, counsel for the prisoner, yesterday, filed his rejoinder to the replication of the District-Attorney on the question of the legality of again trying Greenthal for the offense charged. The argument was set down peremptorily for this morning. William Lindsay, alias Rogers, alias Ryan, indicted for grand larceny, second offense, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years. John F. Gamble pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Lewis Backman and James Clark, alias Louis Freeman, indicted for assaulting and robbing William Smith on the street, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person, and were sent to State Prison for four years and six months each. Joseph Cassidy, alias Williams, was found guilty of petty larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. David Oaser, jointly indicted with Herman Weiss, who pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison, for burglariously entering the premises of Herman Levi, No. 53 Orchard-street, on the 14th February, was found guilty of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

The Controller's Salary.

Controller Green has not, it appears, drawn any salary from the City or County since he took office. A few weeks since he requested the County Auditor to ascertain what salary the Controller was entitled to by law, his predecessor, Mr. Connolly, having drawn $15,000 per annum. Mr. Earle reported that the amount was $7,500 from the City and $5,000 from the County, and warrants were accordingly drawn for the same then due. The County warrants were handed to Mr. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to be countersigned, but that gentleman put them in his pocket, stating that he must examine the law before affixing his signature. The statement that the Controller had retaliated by keeping back Mr. Young's salary is incorrect.

Fire Near Paterson, N. J.—Destruction of the Riverside Hotel.

At 2½ A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the Riverside Hotel, located on River-street, near the eastern boundary of Paterson, and directly opposite the well-known Passaic County race-course. The fire was communicated by the kitchen range to the floor, and from thence the flames spread rapidly. Officer Kirwan, who was making his rounds in the southern section of Paterson, about 4 A. M., was the first to discover the fire, and sounded an alarm from the box nearest to him at the time. This had the effect to start the Fire Department on the wrong track, and the result was that the engines did not arrive at the scene of the conflagration until about 5 A. M. Engine companies Nos. 1, 2, and 5 attached their hose, and, drawing water from the Passaic, played for a time on the burning mass, but without avail, as the fire had gained too much headway, and the buildings were now totally destroyed. The hotel was owned by Cornelius Van Winkle, of Paterson, and the stock by John Terry, who had recently leased the premises, and fitted them up as a Summer boarding-house. The loss on buildings is $16,000; insured for $6,500 in Liverpool, London and Globe, and Imperial; loss on stock and furniture, $3,500; insured for $1,000 in Imperial. A part of the hotel building was built in 1814, and for half a century was the homestead of the Van Winkle family, one of the oldest and wealthiest in the county. When the Passaic County race-course was laid out, some ten years ago, the house was transferred into a hotel, and additions were made at the time, so that the building could readily accommodate between 100 and 200 guests.

Colored Mass-Meeting—A Delegation to Urge the Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

A public meeting of the colored citizens of this City, was called for last evening, at Republican Hall, and quite a large attendance was the result. The object of the gathering was to take measures to secure the passage by the Legislature of the Civil Rights bill, introduced by Mr. Husted, of Westchester, and which has been reported upon favorably by the Judiciary Committee. The meeting was called to order by Rev. William F. Butler, who suggested Mr. T. S. W. Titus for Chairman. This met the approval of those present, and Mr. Titus, upon taking the chair, made a short speech, and caused the reading of Mr. Husted's bill, which strikes out the word "white" from the Constitution of the State, and puts the colored man upon an equality with his white brother as far as admission to churches, schools, hotels, theatres, vehicles of travel, &c., and all places supported by general taxation, are concerned. The penalty for refusing to comply with the provisions of the act is a fine of from $50 to $250, or imprisonment from ten to ninety days.

After the appointment of a list of vice-presidents and secretaries, Rev. Mr. Butler was introduced. He made a speech urging the passage of the bill, and giving various incidents in his own experience as to his treatment at hotels, &c., while traveling.

Short speeches were also made to the same purport by Mr. J. Bishop and others, after which the committee, which had been appointed to call the meeting, officially recommended as a committee to go to Albany and urge the passage of the bill, the names of Rev. William H. Butler, Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, and Mr. Samuel W. Clay. These nominations caused a long and noisy, but generally good-humored and laughable dispute, consuming nearly the entire evening, and after many motions and counter-motions, to lay the report on the table, to refuse to accept the nominations, &c., the following names were agreed upon, as the delegates in question—Rev. Mr. Butler, Rev. Mr. Garnett, and Mr. J. J. Freeman, of the *Progressive American*.

First Annual Dinner of the Maine Association.

The first annual reunion of the Maine Association of the City of New-York came off last evening at Apollo Hall, and notwithstanding the combination of a number of circumstances naturally calculated to retard its success, it passed off in a manner that bids promise of greater things in the future of the association. In the absence of the President, Mr. Ambrose Snow, Mr. Benjamin F. Mudgett occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. F. A. Pike, ex-member of Congress for Maine, Joseph McKeen, Thos. L. Berry, Judge Lothrop, Henry Poor, Isaac H. Baily, &c. A large number of prominent persons, representing various departments of the National Government, who were expected to be in attendance, were prevented from being present, owing to their inability to reach here from Washington, where they had been assisting at the Presidential inauguration. They included Speaker Blaine, Gen. Butler, Judge Poland, Henry M. Longfellow, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Judge H. E. Davies, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, Jackson S. Schultz, Rev. Jean Bapst, S. J., Dr. William H. Allen, President of Girard College; ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, &c. From several of these gentlemen communications were received regretting their absence. At 7½ dinner was served up in the style by Frederick Kurtz, and at 10 o'clock the lady friends of the members joined the reunion. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Mudgett, Mr. Dinsmore, Hon. Mr. Pike, Mr. Poor, Mr. Bailey, and others laudatory of the productions of Maine generally, and its sons and daughters, and particularly and warmly encouraging the growth of wheat in that State. The reunion was continued up to a late hour, and it was expected that after midnight some of their Washington friends, whose absence created such disappointment, might arrive.

Steam on the Brooklyn Streets.

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council met, last evening, in the council chamber of the City Hall, to hear further argument in relation to the introduction of steam as a motive power for travel on the Brooklyn streets, as proposed in a bill now before the Legislature. The meeting was very largely attended, especially by those favorable to the scheme, large delegations being present from the suburbs, while the property-owners in the lower part of Atlantic-avenue, representing the other side of the question, were also well represented. Alderman Richardson was the first speaker. He declared that the bill was not aimed any more at Atlantic-avenue than at other thoroughfares; stated the cars which it was proposed to run were the Reamington steam-cars, similar to the one recently tried on the Bleecker-street line, in New-York; quoted from the published results of trials of these cars; argued that the bill of 1859 did not permanently forbid the use of steam on the Brooklyn streets, and concluded by presenting a petition signed by a large number of owners of property in the upper part of Atlantic-avenue, asking for the introduction of steam. Several of the property-owners also made addresses, and occupied nearly all the evening, Mr. Wm. A. Colt being the only speaker on the other side. The committee adjourned without action.

Contest Over a Priest's Will.

The will of the late Father Hugh McGuire, pastor of St. John's Church, South Brooklyn, who died in October last, leaving all his property, valued at $75,000, to his nephew, Hugh McGuire, of Brooklyn, is being contested by several of the relatives of the deceased priest, on the ground that improper influence was used to procure its execution, and that a codicil revoking its provisions was destroyed. The will is dated May 27, 1868, and makes the heir sole executor. At the time of his death Father McGuire had fourteen near relatives viz.: a brother, residing in Ireland, father of Hugh McGuire, to whom the property was left; two nephews and one niece residing in Brooklyn; a nephew and a niece at Jacksonville, Fla.; three nephews and a niece in St. Lawrence County, New-York, and a nephew whose residence in this country is unknown. Eight of these relatives, and three persons of undefined relationship, appeared as contestants. The case came up before Judge Veeder, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and the two witnesses to the will were examined, one being uncertain in his recollection, and the other testifying to the reading and signing of the document.

A Murderous Assault.

A few nights ago a man was beaten almost to death in the liquor saloon of Thomas Cogree, No. 14 East Ninety-second-street, by, it is alleged, the proprietor and some other ruffians. Cogree was admitted to bail at Yorkville Police Court. Last night the saloon was the scene of a precisely similar outrage, perpetrated by Cogree and a man named Wolf. Henry Lavel, a peaceable and industrious citizen, residing at Fifth-avenue and Ninty-second-street, went into the saloon, and, calling for a drink, was insulted by Cogree, the proprietor. Words followed, and Lavel was finally attacked by Cogree and Wolf, badly beaten, and then thrown out on the sidewalk, fracturing his shoulder-blade. He was taken to the Reception Hospital. Cogree and Wolf were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station-house. They will be arraigned at Yorkville Police Court to-day, and probably admitted to bail again.

The Oyster Bay Homicide—The Inquest and Verdict.

The inquest in the case of Henry Jones, of South Oyster Bay, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of William Howard on the 8th of February last, was resumed before Coroner Bayles, at Hicksville, yesterday. District-Attorney Downing and Wm. S. McConn were present, and assisted the Coroner in examining witnesses. The accused, Wm. Howard, was also present with his counsel, John Fleming, Esq.

Several witnesses having been examined, the jury returned the following verdict:

> We, the jury, find that Henry Jones came to his death from prostration and exhaustion caused by blows received at the hands of William Howard, and that Wm. Howard, under the circumstances, was justifiable in inflicting the blows.

Howard was held under the verdict of the ante-mortem jury, but will be admitted to bail to-day by the Coroner.

Arrest of New-York Thieves on Their Return From Washington.

Word was received at the Jersey City depot yesterday that a train coming from Washington had on board three New-York thieves, who had robbed several passengers. Detectives were sent to Elizabeth to intercept the train. They found the men they wanted, but the thieves jumped off at the Grove-street crossing, in Jersey City, and escaped. They were subsequently captured at the ferry, and gave their names and residence as Charles D. Teare, Thomas Ryan, and Wm. Malley, all of No. 71 Eighth-avenue, New-York. They were locked up for examination.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

From a "Disgusted Woman."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Does any one know why the policemen no longer oblige people to clear the snow from their sidewalks as soon as it falls, as was formerly done? The lower side of Fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, is never cleared. The snow freezes there, and melts and freezes again, and so on indefinitely, to the danger of the necks and limbs of every one who has occasion to pass that way. And it has been so constantly, with very few exceptions, since Christmas.

May I take space to speak of another nuisance. It is impossible for a lady to ride in a car without being disgusted by having tobacco-juice squirted almost in her very face, to say nothing of the risk of damaging whatever she may happen to wear. Perhaps the ladies who wipe the mud from the sidewalks with their dresses may not think a few tobacco stains of consequence, but some do object to having their dresses ornamented in this way. If a man cannot ride or walk even a block without relieving himself in this disgusting manner, what, in the name of sense, does he do when obliged to pass an evening in the company of ladies in a private parlor? Does he cover the chairs and carpet with his filthy stuff? And if he can restrain himself in the one case, why not in the other? I suppose a few gentlemen are still to be met with in our City, but one who is obliged to go about it much, either in riding or walking, is tempted to think the race quite extinct.

A DISGUSTED WOMAN.

MONDAY, March 3, 1873.

Another Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish, through your columns, to ask Superintendent Thorne, of the so-called Street-cleaning Bureau, why he does not compel the residents of the south side of East Eighteenth-street, between Irving-place and Third-avenue, to clean the gutters in front of their premises? The corner house on Irving-place has never had either the sidewalk or the gutters cleared of the snow until several days after a storm. The three dwelling-houses next to this have had their gutters filled up by the water backing up, dammed by the filth and refuse from the marble-works on the east side. The janitor of the apartment-house has in vain called the attention of the policeman on the beat to the mounds of refuse, snow, and ashes in front of the corner house on Third-avenue, which causes the water (when the snow thaws) to back up and overflow about half the width of the sidewalk in front of the premises he has charge of.

Superintendent Thorne might also have the gutters cleaned at north-east corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and save his brave Italians the trouble of bailing out the water which accumulates at this crossing to the depth of several inches.

I would also ask why does not the police compel householders to attend to these matters? It would certainly be as good exercise for our dough-faced vigilants as to be basking themselves in the sun.

OLD GROWLER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 3, 1873.

Hudson River Railroad—Yonkers Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a friend of St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, I greatly regret the strictures which have been passed upon the Hudson River Railroad Company, and Commodore Vanderbilt, in connection with it, in THE TIMES, and other papers. It is neither the spirit nor the policy of the managers of the hospital to attempt to force anyone to contribute to it, certainly not to expose any one to public censure for not contributing. It is particularly unfortunate that these allusions should have been made in connection with the recent disaster at Hastings, as they tend to mar the purely charitable work of caring for the victims, by making the hospital appear mercenary, when it would be only doing good, and they tend to create a prejudice among railroad officials at a time when their favorable regard was most likely to be secured, and when it is very much needed. I am well aware that applications for aid to local charities are frequently made to large corporations, and in the pressure of business are pushed aside and do not receive the attention which the friends of the charities think they deserve, but I have no reason to suppose that either the Hudson River Railroad Company or Commodore Vanderbilt would be unwilling to contribute to a deserving object which has claims upon them, when once they have been impressed with the claims. The hospital will continue to pursue its Christian mission cheerfully, ministering to the victims of disease or accident, and hoping thereby to commend itself to public favor, and secure liberal support.

As an instance of prompt and wise thought, I may mention the fact that the President of the hospital, Mr. F. C. Oakley, was at the depot when the runaway engine passed on toward Hastings, and that he went immediately to the hospital and gave orders to have a ward made ready, surgeons called, and such other preparations as might be needful in case of accident.

YONKERS, Friday, Feb. 28, 1873. L. S.

A Plea for Saleswomen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg that you will allow me space in your valuable paper (so long the recognized organ and advocate of humanity and reform) to call public attention to a most cruel and unnecessary custom which prevails in our large retail stores, and to appeal to each of your humane readers, as well as to those by whom the custom is enforced, to use his influence in securing its abatement. I refer to the custom of employers requiring the saleswomen in our retail stores to remain on their feet—except for half an hour at lunch time—from the time the store is opened in the morning until its close at night.

A moment's thought will convince your readers (from personal experience) that to stand on one's feet for ten hours each day must be a cruel infliction, and, if it is a necessity, must excite the sympathy of every humane person, but when we reflect upon the permanent and often fatal injury of this tax upon woman's strength, owing to her peculiar organization, we must admit that it is a criminal exaction on the part of employers, and should be as promptly regulated by our Board of Health as any other system deleterious to the public health. The remedy I ask is a cheap and simple one, viz.: That employers shall provide each saleswoman with a comfortable high-backed chair, and that she be allowed to sit down when not actually required to attend to the wants of a purchaser. Let employers through their shaders or "walkers" forbid "lounging" and exact such promptness and vigilance as they choose, but no one who has shopped late in the afternoon at Stewart's, Sloane's, Macy's, or other stores where saleswomen are employed can have failed to mark the worn and haggard appearance of the women, or to overhear such weary exclamations as "Oh! my poor back is almost broke;" or, "My poor feet are almost bursting from standing so long!" Now, I protest that this is wanton barbarity! We all applaud the humane and noble efforts of Mr. Bergh, and are ready to contribute our means and labor in many commendable but apparently impracticable reforms. Will not the public demand the immediate reform of this abuse, which causes such widespread suffering, and the remedy for which is so simple.

M. H. HOYT.

The Gold Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the consideration of the financial question of the day, and especially that part of it relating to the resumption of specie payments, it seems to me that the fundamental condition of such a desirable result has hitherto been entirely lost sight of.

This, in my opinion, lies in the necessity of *attracting gold to this country*. Any financial policy which fails to recognize the absolute necessity of increasing the supply of gold, and to provide measures to this end, must, in my opinion, prove utterly futile and inadequate, so far as a return to specie payments is concerned. If it is asked how can a policy of attracting gold to this country be inaugurated and maintained in the face of our imports exceeding our exports in a constantly increasing ratio, I answer that we have, on several occasions, witnessed the shipment of from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 of gold coin in the face of rates of exchange showing a positive loss on the transaction. Nevertheless, the members of the Ball clique in gold, found the means of effecting these seemingly unnatural shipments, and of course have found their profit likewise in a greatly diminished supply and enhanced premium of the gold they still own.

What is thus clearly within the power of a small number of operators to accomplish, contrary to the natural course of trade, should certainly be vastly more practicable for a great government, the case being reversed, and the end so essential to the best interests of the whole people. Nor are we without the experience of other nations to guide us in this regard. The French Government, after the revolution of 1848, finding it desirable to become strong in its metallic reserve, authorized the Bank of France to draw gold from other countries, mainly from England,—which was successfully carried out through several years,—naturally not without cost to the Government, but which cost was far outweighed by the greater strength and soundness diffused through every branch of French finance and commerce. To me it seems indisputable that it should be within the province and power of our Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate with some prominent bank or bankers, looking to the brining of gold to this country. At present the whole tendency is in the opposite direction, and it is difficult to understand how sober Senators can propose measures for resumption, without first suggesting a plan, by which our supply of coin would be increased and brought somewhat nearer the right relation to the paper currency to be redeemed. If our national finances are allowed to drift, in this respect, as heretofore, it is but a question of time how long the supply of gold will suffice, not only for the settlement of our trade balances, but for the payment of the interest on the national debt as well, leave alone any resumption of specie payment. Any well-devised plan for bringing gold into this country, would, we may be sure, produce the very best effect abroad—improving the national credit far more than the very doubtful method of paying off the national debt before its maturity.

O. C. W.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 5, 1873.

A petition of tax-payers of New-York was presented for a continuance of the Board of Assistant Aldermen for the term for which they were elected.

NEW-YORK PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

Mr. Murphy, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce, offered a resolution calling for the following information from the Board of Wardens of the Port of New-York: First—The number of pilots appointed and performing duty as such for the pilotage of vessels through Hell Gate, April 5, 1871, and the number now on duty. Second—The number of vessels which passed through such channel liable to pilotage since April 5, 1871, and for each year since that time, distinguishing those for which full pilotage has been paid, and those for which half pilotage has been paid. Third—The amount received for full and half pilotage respectively for vessels passing through such channel since April 5, 1871. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Benedict—For the relief of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York.

By Mr. Tiemann—To authorize the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay down their tracks along Forty-second-street to Fourth-avenue.

Also, to protect passengers passing on rail over draw-bridges. It provides that all passenger-trains on any railroad in the State shall be brought to a stand before passing over any draw-bridge, and the conductors of trains must inspect said bridge, and see that it is safe before the passage of any train.

By Mr. Madden—To provide for the care of Washington's head-quarters at New-York.

By Mr. Weismann—To regulate the sale of ale and lager-beer.

By Mr. McGowan—For the support of the poor of Herkimer County.

By Mr. Cock—To incorporate Hempstead Lodge of Queens County. Also, to amend the laws relative to a bridge across the East River between New-York City and Queens County.

By Mr. James Wood—To amend the Revised Statutes regulating the assessment of lands. Also, concerning the calendar of the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. B. F. Wood—Allowing husband and wife to act as witnesses against each other.

By Mr. Perry—Regulating the hours for keeping open public offices in Kings County.

By Mr. Murphy—To amend the charter of the New-York Bridge Company.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were favorably reported:

Amending the laws relative to the Poughkeepsie Fire Department.

To pay the salary of J. D. Auld, a clerk in one of the departments in New-York City.

Establishing a Municipal Court of New-York City.

For furnishing two statues of eminent deceased citizens of this State for the Capitol at Washington.

The following bills were reported adversely, and rejected:

Extending the time for the collection of assessments for the opening and laying out of Riverside Park in New-York City.

For establishing a female department in the Western House of Refuge at Rochester.

Mr. Benedict's bill provides for an appropriation of $35,000 for the Woman's Hospital, New-York City, for new buildings.

Mr. D. P. Wood's bill provides for amending the Divorce laws, by allowing any husband or wife charged with adultery to testify in their own behalf.

THIRD READING.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Striking out the clause in the Revised Statutes which provides that members of the Legislature may take the oath of office during the time for which they may have been elected.

To improve Newtown Creek, and bridge it in the north part of Brooklyn.

"A DEAD-HEAD" BILL.

Mr. Lewis has introduced a bill providing that during their terms of office members of the Legislature shall ride free on all the railroads of the state.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The bill regulating the rate of interest was discussed at great length and progressed.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

TAXES.

On motion of Mr. Blumenthal the bill in relation to taxation in the City of New-York for 1873 was taken up again for a final reading and passage.

Mr. Pierson explained the object of the bill. It authorizes a revision and redetermination of estimates by the Board of Apportionment, and allows it to put back into the City Treasury the unexpended balances of appropriations. It also allows them to take money from one appropriation and add it to another.

Mr. Deering moved to strike out the first and second section. Lost.

Mr. Alberger moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the provision allowing the transfer of appropriations.

Mr. Smith moved further instructions to insert 1872, having reference to the time the appropriations were made, the unexpended balances of which are to be deposited in the City Treasury. Carried.

Mr. Husted said he had been informed by Mr. Van Nort that there was $600,000 in his department which could not be used for any purpose, and that it was lying there without drawing interest.

Mr. Blumenthal would have no objection to Mr. Alberger's amendment if it did not defeat the object of the bill, and he thought it would have that effect. It should be thought be clear to every member's mind that provision ought to be made for making this large amount of money idle available.

The question was taken on Mr. Alberger's motion as amended by Mr. Smith's motion, and it was lost.

The bill was then put on its third reading, and by unanimous consent Mr. Smith had his amendment confining the action to appropriations made in 1872 inserted.

The bill was then passed.

NOTARIES COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Lincoln introduced a bill authorizing the Governor's private Secretary to sign commissions to notaries public. By unanimous consent the bill was passed.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

The bill was then taken up, amending the General Railroad law with regard to signboards at crossings.

Mr. Batcheller moved to recommit, with instructions to insert an amendment requiring companies to keep watchmen or flagmen at crossings in cities and villages. He sustained his motion by showing the necessity for such precaution.

Mr. Husted replied that this bill applied to only one company, and the amendment proposed more properly belonged in a general bill.

Mr. Weed opposed the amendment. He said it would be unjust to require many small railroad companies to maintain a flagman at every street in every village.

After further discussion the question was taken on Mr. Batcheller's motion to recommit, and it was carried.

Mr. Husted had consent to introduce a bill requiring the New-York and Ridgefield Railroad Company to erect cast-iron warning signs, and by unanimous consent the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Suydam had consent to introduce a bill to amend the charter of the Bushwick Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the law vesting in Boards of Supervisors certain legislative powers.

To provide building sites for Life-saving Stations on the coast of Long Island.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported as follows:

For the improvement of the Hudson River, and making an appropriation for the same.

Also, to improve Racket and Gross Rivers.

Also, to incorporate the Brooklyn Industrial Association.

Also, to incorporate the Union Hotel Company of Buffalo.

Also, adversely on the Flatbush-square Improvement bill; agreed to, and bill rejected.

Also, to define the powers of the Water Commissioners of Rochester.

Also, to revise the charter of Buffalo.

Also, to amend the Buffalo Police act.

Also, amending the act, providing for transmitting letters and packages by pneumatic tubes, in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Senate bill for the better administration of Police Courts in the City of New-York.

Mr. Maguire dissented form this report.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Hardy—To authorise a street railroad in Auburn.

By Mr. O'Brien—To promote universal education.

By Mr. Fish—To charter the Rochester and Charlotte-boulevard Railroad Company.

By Mr. Pell—To charter the Surface Railroad in New-York.

By Mr. Hillyer—To extend the time for the Staten Island and Elizabethport Ferry Company to put the ferry in operation.

By Mr. Watt—To incorporate the United States Railway Construction Company.

By Mr. Prince—Requiring the Third-avenue Railroad Company of New-York to extend their track to the East River.

By Mr. Yeomans—To provide for the development of salt springs in Wayne County.

By Mr. Voorhis—In relation to jurors in criminal cases, which provides that a verdict rendered by two-thirds of a jury shall be considered the verdict of the jury.

Adjourned.

The Greenpoint Fire—List of Insurance.

The losses by the fire at Greenpoint on Tuesday night foot up $80,000, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. The loss on the chemical works is set down by the owner, Mr. Jacob Elias, at $70,000, while the damages to the buildings in Eagle-street amount to about $20,000. The chemical works were insured in the following companies: Star, $2,500; Audes, $3,000; Union, of San Francisco, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, $2,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $3,000; Alps, $1,500; Orient, of Hartford, $2,000; Mississippi Valley, of Memphis, Tenn., $3,000; North Missouri, $3,000; Allemania, of Pittsburg, $1,500; Hibernia, Ohio, $2,000; Newark City Mutual, $1,500; North American, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Etna, of Hartford, $3,000; North-western National, of Milwaukee, Wis., $1,500; Citizens', of Newark, N. J., $1,500; Farmers' Mutual, of Pennsylvania, $2,000; American Central, of St. Louis, $2,000; Lamar, of New-York, $2,500; Jefferson, of New-York, $1,500. Total, $44,100

THE FOSTER CASE.

Appeal to Gov. Dix for Clemency—Petitions of Foster's Father and Mrs. Putnam—Affidavits of Jurors.

The following are the documents which have been submitted to the Governor:

PETITION OF JOHN FOSTER.

To Gov. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

By the law, power of life or death over my son, William Foster, now lying under sentence of death, has become practically vested in you as Governor of the State. The purpose of this petition is to ask you to exercise that power in favor of life, and to lay before you the facts and proofs upon which, it appears to me, justice requires that power to be so exercised. The trial was brought on with such haste as to render proper preparation impossible, and under a state of great public excitement, due, in a large degree, to clamor with which the accused had no connection. The jury went out, under a charge by the presiding judge, which virtually directed them to find the accused guilty of either murder in the first degree or of simple manslaughter, and forbade them to find the crime with which he was charged to be murder in the second degree. Under this state of public feeling, which naturally made each juryman so anxious to avoid a disagreement, the jury remained from considering a verdict of murder in the second degree; unable to agree upon either murder in the first degree on the one hand, or manslaughter on the other, were out for twenty-two hours unable to unite upon a verdict. The difficulty arose from the fact that the jury were not convinced, upon the evidence, that the fatal blow was struck with premeditated design to kill, in which case the penalty of death was too severe a punishment, and for this reason they could not unite in a verdict of murder in the first degree, involving that penalty; on the other hand, they did not wish to find any verdict which would allow the possibility of a slight punishment, by short imprisonment, as might be the case if they found a verdict in any of the degrees of manslaughter. Thus, unable to agree, and unwilling to disagree, they were at last led to solve the difficulty by the adoption of a verdict of murder in the first degree, together with a unanimous recommendation to mercy. This was done upon the representation and the understanding that the whole verdict would be taken together and respected in all its parts; and that from this form of the verdict it would necessarily result that the penalty which would be pronounced by the Court, in technical compliance with the statute, would be reduced by the Executive to the degree which the jury thought appropriate to the exact moral degree of the crime—that is, to imprisonment for life; without this clear understanding and belief, the verdict, under which the sentence of death has been pronounced, would not have been rendered.

For the evidence supporting this statement, I respectfully refer you to the papers now submitted.

I am advised that it is the prerogative and duty of the Executive to look into the whole case, at least to such an extent as to see whether any reason, unknown to the jury, makes it proper to disregard their recommendation. In this investigation I am advised that your Excellency will naturally be led to consider what was probably the intent of the accused. Upon this point I respectfully urge, as against the idea that there was any such intent of murder:

First—That there was no motive sufficient to give rise to such an extent. Mr. Putnam and my son were strangers. There was no jealousy or hatred, and no purpose of robbery or gain. The whole period of their earthly meeting did not probably extend over five minutes. The supposed insult which gave rise to my son's unwarranted anger was of too trivial and harmless a character to justify the idea that it suffered suddenly to create in the mind of another the wish to take life, unless that other man was of a violent, lawless, and vindictive nature.

Second—On the contrary, from being of such a character, my son has been from his youth up, as the inclosed papers abundantly prove, of exceptionally good heart, amiable, and gentle temper, and orderly, sober, and industrious habits. This was proved at the trial, but in the public excitement the voice of this testimony was lost, notwithstanding its value in aiding the public, as it doubtless aided the jury, in forming a cool judgment upon this question of intent. To what is said in these letters I can add, that until that fatal day I never knew or heard of my son's being drunk, or that he ever committed, or was charged with, any offense against the law, or that he ever struck a blow in anger.

Third—On this evening he had been drinking, and was under the influence of liquor. This condition, while it took away his judgment, and to a degree incapacitated him from forming and holding so serious an intent, throws light at the same time upon his probable state of mind and motive, and furnishes an explanation more agreeable to the common experience than that, suddenly, without cause, an orderly, law-abiding, and kind-hearted man changes to a designing murderer.

All the subsequent conduct of my son proves that he did not suppose he had inflicted any serious injury—a fact incompatible with the idea that he had entertained that intention.

Fourth—In support of this petition, and as containing many things not contained in it, I respectfully submit certificates in relation to the action and views of the jury; opinions of eminent lawyers that the facts of the case require a commutation of sentence; opinions of surgeons who saw Mr. Putnam just after his injury, and whose statements raise great doubt whether his injury was necessarily fatal; testimonials of numerous persons to the invariably good character and conduct of my son from his childhood up to this unhappy day, besides numerous letters from well-known citizens, expressing their opinion that justice requires the commutation for which I pray, and joining in my petition; and other papers which, I am advised, may enable your Excellency more justly to weigh the facts and evidence in the case.

Upon these papers and statements, I submit to you, as the last earthly power capable to act, my prayer for the life of my son. I solemnly believe him innocent of the crime of premeditated murder, and the victim of a terrible fate, the purpose of which only that all-wise and inscrutable Providence which has (doubtless for good ends) permitted it can ever comprehend.

Except in the view of that all-wise Providence, my family was on the morning of this terrible event apparently as secure from any chance of sorrow from the crime of one of its members as the happiest and safest household in which, on the following morning, the facts were read,

No act of my son's life gave any indication that, under any circumstances would he be led to commit an act of violence. From that time he has seemed to be entirely engrossed and bewildered by the thought of his crime; he gave no aid whatever in his defense, and has ever since appeared to be thinking only of his utter inability to repair this terrible wrong. He never for a moment sought to evade the charge, but admitted, from the hour of his arrest, that he struck the fatal blow. I do not seek, nor has he ever sought, to extenuate his crime. An act of momentary violence has resulted in the loss of a life, to restore which he would gladly give his own; but he will ever protest, and I will ever protest for him, that his mind never entertained the purpose or possibility of murder.

My son has a wife and four little children, to whom he is still and only the affectionate and honored husband and father. Their prayer is added to those of the sorrowing mother, brothers, and sisters of my son, and to my own, for that mercy which the jury, led by the evidence, recommended, and which is in your power to grant.

Being desirous to give to your Excellency every assurance in my power of the truth of the facts concerning my son which are above stated, I verify this petition by my oath.

JOHN FOSTER.

No. 218 East Eighteenth-street, New-York.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 26th day of February, 1873. ADAM GOE,

Notary Public, New-York County.

Petition of Mrs. Ellen L. Putnam, Widow of Avery D. Putnam.

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

I wish to address you on a subject which, as you can well understand, is in every respect most painful to me. I refer to the case of Wm. Foster, convicted of the murder of my husband, Avery D. Putnam. The intense suffering which I have endured in my own loss, and in seeing my child left fatherless, has made me deeply sympathize with the widowed and the fatherless, and so I plead for his life for the sake of his innocent wife and children, who are involved with me and mine in a never-dying sorrow. It would in no way ameliorate my sorrow to know that the law had taken his life, thus, perhaps, robbing his family and friends of the hope that by lengthened years that husband and father may, by repentance of his sins, become worthy of the mercy which infinite love extends to all. I do not presume to put forward my views on such a matter, but if my testimony is of any importance, I do implore you to regard those innocent ones. For myself and my family it could only reopen one wounds, and add another horror to the past, to have to reflect that this man has died, and that another wife is widowed and other children left fatherless, besides being disgraced. I believe that many persons for whose opinions I have great respect think that the punishment should be reduced to imprisonment for life, and to their petition I would earnestly add my own.

Respectfully yours,

ELLEN L. PUTNAM.

PROVIDENCE, February, 1873.

From Surviving Members of the Jury before whom Foster was Tried.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned was one of the jurors who participated in the verdict convicting William Foster, in May, 1871, of murder in the first degree, and unanimously recommending him to mercy; and he bears leave, in support of the application for the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, to submit to your consideration the following facts:

First—The jury were out and unable to agree for nearly twenty-four hours, the cause of their delay and disagreement being the difficulty, under the directions of the Court, of finding a verdict, the judgment upon which should not exceed imprisonment for life.

Second—The jury finally concurred in a verdict of murder in the first degree, upon its being represented by one of their number, that an accompanying recommendation to mercy would necessarily result in the commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life.

Third—That in the opinion of the undersigned, the verdict could not have been obtained except as a compromise of the different opinions of the jury, some of whom refused to unite in a verdict of murder in the first degree, with its resulting judgment of death, and would have refused their concurrence altogether, but for the understanding that the accused would, by the operation of the unanimous recommendation to mercy, be assured the mitigation of sentence above referred to.

Fourth—Some of the jury were of the opinion that, though Foster struck Putnam with the car-hook, he did not intend to kill him; others were of opinion that, even if he had no actual intent to kill him, yet as death resulted, it would still be murder in the first degree. All felt that imprisonment for life was not too severe and condign a punishment for his crime; and we all concurred in the recommendation to mercy, believing, as we did, *from the evidence*, that, while he struck with an instrument that proved fatal in his act was one which, in view of the actual circumstances, should not be visited with the extreme penalty of death. We endeavored to discharge our duty faithfully in our finding, and we respectfully submit that the *whole verdict* should be taken together as we intended, and that the defendant is justly entitled to the benefit of the unanimous recommendation which formed a part of that verdict, and without which it could not have been obtained.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. K. CHASE.

No. 34 East Tenth-street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1873.

We were members of the jury in the Foster case, and we concur in the above.

SAMUEL DOWING, No. 85 Fourth-avenue.
F. E. HOAGLAND, No. 330 West-street.
HENRY LEO, No. 320 West Thirty-third-street.
R. Y. MARTIN, No. 72 Orchard-street.
JAMES DANIEL, late No. 492 Pearl-street.

I concur in the recommendation to the mercy of the Executive. Very respectfully,

S. KLABER.

No. 301 West Twenty-sixth-street.

Affidavit of Samuel Dowding, one of the Jurors.

The People of the State of New-York *vs.* William Foster.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Samuel Dowding, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That he was one of the jury in this case, who, on the 25th day of May, 1871, in the Court of Over and Terminer, in and for the County of New-York, rendered a verdict against the above-named William Foster, of "guilty of murder in the first degree, involving that penalty; on the other hand, they did not wish to find any verdict which would allow the possibility of a slight punishment, by short imprisonment, as might be the case if they found a verdict in any of the degrees of manslaughter. Thus, unable to agree, and unwilling to disagree, they were at last led to solve the difficulty by the adoption of a verdict of murder in the first degree, together with a unanimous recommendation to mercy. This was done upon the representation and the understanding that the whole verdict would be taken together and respected in all its parts; and that from this form of the verdict it would necessarily result that the penalty which would be pronounced by the Court, in technical compliance with the statute, would be reduced by the Executive to the degree which the jury thought appropriate to the exact moral degree of the crime—that is, to imprisonment for life; without this clear understanding and belief, the verdict, under which the sentence of death has been pronounced, would not have been rendered.

Deponent further says that he resides at No. 85 Fourth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

SAMUEL DOWDING.

Sworn to before me, this 22d day of March, 1872. FREDERICK SWARTS,

Notary Public, in and for the County of New-York.

Affidavits of E. Usher and R. Y. Martin, Jurors.

The People of the State of New-York *vs.* William Foster.

To His Excellency Gov. Hoffman:

I, Robert Usher, Jr., of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that I was a member of the jury who, in the month of May, 1871, tried and convicted the above-named defendant, in the said City, of the crime of murder in the first degree, coupled with a recommendation to mercy; that during the deliberation of said jury, in the jury-room, I was, as I am now, of the opinion that the said defendant did not intend to kill the deceased, Avery D. Putnam, for whose murder he was then upon trial; and that during such deliberation I steadfastly adhered to the opinion that the defendant was not guilty of any greater crime than murder in the second degree; that my opinion was shared by others of the said jury—Mr. Dowding and Mr. Chase being of the number; that certain of the jury also said that they would find a verdict of murder in the second degree, if they did not feel that the Government was not to be trusted, and that said defendant would be pardoned out of State Prison; and he again let loose upon the community; that finally it was represented by Mr. Rogers, one of the jurors, that he was a lawyer, and that a verdict of murder in the first degree, coupled with a recommendation to mercy, would insure to said defendant a rehearing of his case before the Governor, whereby the impression of myself, and some of my fellow-jurors, that a naked verdict of murder in the first degree would leave said defendant in perfect safety, and necessarily result in his execution, was removed, and the jury rendered the verdict of murder in the belief that Gov. Hoffman would have an opportunity to correct and remedy any error they might, in their ignorance of law, commit.

Most respectfully yours,

ROBERT USHER, JR.,

No. 328 West Thirty-fourth-street.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1872.

Letter from H. O. Rogers, Juror.

Gen. John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

Will you permit me, as one of the jurors who united in the verdict in the Foster case, to state, that while we thought it our duty, as death resulted from the blow inflicted, to find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, we were satisfied, by the evidence, that the case was one in which it would be unjust to inflict the penalty of death, and we, therefore, unanimously recommend him to mercy. Without this recommendation the verdict could not have been obtained. We thought then, and still think, it a case in which the sentence of death should not be inflicted, and in which the punishment should be commuted to imprisonment for life. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. ROGERS.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1873.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Robert Y. Martin, of No. 72 Orchard-street, New-York, being sworn, says: That he was one of the jurors who convicted William Foster of murder in the first degree in the month of May, 1871. That the jury were out and disagreeing from 11 A. M. until 9 A. M. on the following day. That all that time the jury disagreed upon the question whether the accused had intended to kill Mr. Putnam, or only to beat him severely. That the dissent was willing to find a verdict for murder in the first degree, but he is of opinion that no agreement on such a verdict could have been obtained if other jurors had not been convinced by the statements of one of them that a verdict of murder in the first degree, accompanied by a unanimous recommendation to mercy, would result in such interference by the Court or the Governor as would bring the sentence down to imprisonment for life.

The deponent has read the statement of Mr. Robert Usher, Jr., dated March 30, 1872, to which this is attached, and approves it as an exactly true statement of what occurred in the jury-room. R. Y. MARTIN.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1873, C. W. GOULD,

Notary Public, New-York County.

Letter from F. J. Hotop, Juror.

To His Excellency Gov. John A. Dix, Albany:

SIR: I have, as one of the jurors on the Foster trial, in May, 1871, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

To-day, when only your clemency can save Foster from suffering the extreme penalty of the law, I beg to renew this recommendation for your kind consideration. Very respectfully,

F. J. HOTOP.

NEW-YORK, 22d February, 1873.

Affidavit of Mr. Hoffman, as to one of the Jurors, now deceased.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Philip L. Hoffman, of No. 5 Spencer-place, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says: That he was well acquainted with Benjamin Hendrickson, now deceased, who was one of the jurors on the trial of William Foster for the murder of Avery D. Putnam. That deponent had a conversation with said Hendrickson about one week after the sentence of death was pronounced against the said Foster after the said trial, in which the said Hendrickson voluntarily stated to deponent that he would sign a recommendation to the Governor for mercy to the said Foster; *that he did not believe that Foster intended to kill Mr. Putnam*; that he and all the jurors believed that their verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy, would have the effect to mitigate the sentence to be pronounced by the court, so that Foster would not be executed for murder in the first degree. He further said that he never could have consented to the verdict which had been rendered by the jury, had he not believed that the judge had the power to take the recommendation of the jury to mercy into consideration, and that the judge would have sentenced Foster to imprisonment for life. That the said Hendrickson died in July, 1872.

PHILIP L. HOFFMAN.

Sworn to before me, this 29th day of January, 1873, HERMAN SCHROEDER,

Notary Public, New-York County.

Several of the Grand Jurors who were members of the Grand Jury that found the original bill against Foster have written letters to the Governor in favor of commutation.

From Hon. William M. Evarts, late Attorney-General of the United States.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1873.

In the Matter of the Conviction of William Foster.

To His Excellency Gov. Dix:

SIR: I have, as one of the counsel of Judge Porter, of counsel for the convict Foster, upon his appeal before the Court of last resort, examined the record of the conviction and the law of the case, with a view of determining whether I could properly lay before your Excellency any considerations favorable to a commutation of Foster's sentence of capital punishment, for the lesser punishments of imprisonment for life. I undertook the service upon two conditions: First—That I would in no case receive any fee for it; and, second, that I must limit my inquiry solely to the legal points involved, and to the interests of the administration of justice. The result of my investigations, conducted in this spirit, is to satisfy me that a commutation of the sentence will accord with the legal rights of the case, and tend to the maintenance of the authority of the public justice. The grounds of this conclusion I now beg leave to place before you, for such influence, in aid of your decision upon so grave a question, as your responsible judgment may find them to deserve. I shall do this as briefly as possible, and with an avoidance of merely critical discussions. I shall also omit all topics of favorable bearing on the character and circumstances of the convict. These considerations may not be unsuitable to affect your Excellency's decision of the question before you, but they do not enter into the inquiry to which I have limited myself.

The circumstances of the crime, so far as they develop its nature, may be very shortly stated. Foster is brought into connection with Putnam, the victim of his violence, for the first time, in a Broadway car. Foster was intoxicated, and a quarrel between them arose. Upon Putnam's leaving the car, in the course of a few moments, Foster, pursuing an angry resentment which he had visited upon Putnam in blow on the head with the driver's "car-hook," which he seized at the moment for the purpose. This blow resulted in Putnam's death three days afterward. The "car-book" was a bent iron less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The implement used with this fatal effect was not a *deadly* weapon, in the ordinary sense, though capable of producing a mortal wound, as the fact disclosed.

Of the homicide thus occurring, the crime of murder capitally punishable, or murder in the first degree, is by our law predicable only "when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed."

The crime of murder in the second degree is not punishable capitally, but by a term in the State Prison not less than ten years. This crime has two definitions by our statute, and a homicide falling within either of the definitions is murder in the second degree.

First—"The killing of a human being without the authority of law" is made murder in the second degree whenever such killing is not "murder in the first degree, or manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide," as these several homicides are defined by the statute. By this definition, murder in the second degree includes every homicide not carried, by its necessary traits, affirmatively into the higher or the lower grades of the statute offenses.

Second—A homicide is also made murder in the second degree, independently of this comparative classification of homicides, by a separate and affirmative definition of the statute. A homicide is murder in the second degree "when perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony."

The statutory crime of manslaughter, in the four degrees into which it is divided, may be referred to for the principal traits of the different grades of the crime.

In the first degree of manslaughter the homicide must be committed without a design to effect death, while the guilty party is engaged in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate any crime or misdemeanor not amounting to felony.

In the second degree of manslaughter the homicide must be without a design to effect death, in the heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner.

In the third degree of manslaughter the homicide must be without a design to effect death, in the heat of passion with a dangerous weapon.

Manslaughter in the fourth degree comprehends every homicide, not justifiable or excusable, and not covered by the statutory definitions of murder, or of the other degrees of manslaughter.

The scheme of this whole treatment of the crime of homicide by the statute seems to me essentially this:

First—That murder punishable by the penalty of death should be very strictly and affirmatively defined, and, for the purposes of the present, to include "a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed." It this be wanting in the affirmative finding of the jury, the penalty of death is not lawfully to be inflicted upon the convict Foster.

Second—That manslaughter in the three first degrees should be accurately and affirmatively defined.

Third—That murder in the second degree, not punishable with death, but necessarily by a severe penalty of imprisonment, should be so framed as to take in all homicides less heinous than murder in the first degree (as strictly defined) and more heinous than manslaughter (as strictly defined.)

Fourth—That manslaughter in the fourth degree should secure the punishment of every homicide considered criminal, and falling below the strict definitions of the higher grades of manslaughter.

A *general* and authoritative injunction of the statute, preceding and covering all grades of homicide, whether murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, must not be forgotten. The "taking of the life of a human being" is either murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, *according the facts and circumstances of each case*"

Now, upon the facts and circumstances of Foster's case, the homicide of which he was the author, and Putnam the victim, was to be assigned its place as murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in some degree, by the verdict of the jury, under proper instructions of the Court.

It is manifest that the facts and circumstances of the case admitted of the jury's finding either (1) that the blow was given by Foster "from a premeditated design to effect the death of Putnam," or (2) that the homicide was perpetrated "without any design to effect death" by Foster, while engaged in the commission of a cruel and dangerous assault which, if death had not ensued, would have been a felony. But it is impossible to see how the jury could have found, upon the facts and circumstances of this homicide, that it possessed the traits of either of the degrees of manslaughter.

It could not fall within the first degree of manslaughter; for the use of the car-hook in the assault and battery made it a *felonious* assault, and not an assault "*not amounting to a felony.*"

It might have fallen—in the *form* of the assault, "with a dangerous weapon"—within manslaughter in the third degree, but the qualifying moral element of "the heat of passion" was wanting.

But the jury, having, in fact, found Foster guilty of murder in the first degree, must be held to have found him guilty of all the elements of that crime, including the "premeditated design to effect the death of Putnam," *unless* the instructions of the Court constrained them in their freedom of finding what crime Foster was, in fact, guilty of, by shutting them up between false alternatives, and thus gave a definition of murder in the first degree, *by contrast*, which would dispense with the essential guilt of "premeditated design," without which moral element of the crime, the statute promptly refuses the infliction of death.

Now, this very error, so injurious to the convict, and so subversive of the public justice, was, it seems to me, committed by the learned judge in his charge to the jury. So long as he confined himself to abstract instructions on the necessity and the nature of the element of "premeditated design," as essential to a conviction for murder in the first degree, punishable with death, the learned judge observed the rights of the prisoner, and maintained, in all its integrity, the vital principle of the statute. But the moment he brought the subject within the grasp of the practical intelligence of the jury, by impressing upon "the facts and circumstances of the case," a common-sense criterion, for the final decision of the jury, the safe-guards of the statute, and of his previous charge, seem to me to have quite disappeared, and with them all solve force of the element of the "premeditated design," as a condition of the infliction of the death penalty.

The learned Judge charged the jury: "If you do not believe that Foster had a premeditated intent to kill Mr. Putnam * * * then the principal charge, murder in the first degree, fails, *and his crime is reduced to some grade of manslaughter*, which it will become your duty to designate;" and the learned judge then read the sections of the statute defining manslaughter, saying to the jury that they were to apply the facts of the case to these sections read, and "say within which you think the prisoner stands." If we now advert to the learned judge's refusal to charge as he was asked to do by the prisoner's counsel, that, upon this indictment and upon the evidence in this case, the jury can convict of *murder in the second degree*, we perceive at once the argumentative coercion under which the jury found the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree; (1) because the facts did not reduce the crime to manslaughter, and (2) the instructions of the Court precluded their finding a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and (3) they were told that, on the facts, if they could not find the crime mere manslaughter, the law pronounced it murder in the first degree.

I can ascribe no other just effect than this to the charge, and the refusal to charge combined. When the learned judge said to the jury that, if not murder in the first degree, the crime was none degree or manslaughter, and read the definition of the several degrees, what was this to their apprehension, what was it logically but saying to them, if you do not, upon your oaths, find affirmatively that this crime was nothing more heinous than manslaughter, then you must find, by peremptory instruction of the law, that it was nothing less heinous than murderin the first degree?

But how could the jury find that an assault with a dangerous weapon was a simple assault, and, so, not a felony? Yet, unless they so found, they could not find the crime reduced to manslaughter in the first degree,

Again, how could the jury find that this assault with a dangerous weapon was "in the heat of passion?" Yet, without so finding, they could not find the crime reduced to manslaughter in the third degree, where its external traits might have placed it.

It seems to me an inevitable conclusion that the jury were driven into this strait and stress by the instructions of the learned judge, to wit: of excluding from the jury, in the first degree, because they could not, on their oaths, find manslaughter upon the facts, and although they might not, on their oaths, find that Foster had formed the "premeditated design" of killing Putnam.

Now, upon this very question, of whether the jury did not, upon the supposition of alternatives, and the actual verdict, without finding that the homicide was perpetrated with "premeditated design," the recommendation for mercy, in which they all agreed, seems decisive. Upon what rational ground could a jury wish to save this convict from the penalty of a premeditated murder, if they felt that they had found that heinous ingredient in an guilt, in "very truth and fact?" I am aware that the present representations of the jury remove all doubt on this point in their action, but I put it simply on the public recommendation to mercy with which they accompanied their verdict.

I am of opinion, then, that upon a review of this case, your Excellency must feel that a verdict has passed which subjects Foster to the penalty of death, without the jury having, in fact, found him guilty of a premeditated design to take Putnam's life.

I have read with the greatest care and respect the opinion of the Court of Appeals, reviewing such errors as were legally and duly presented by formal exceptions at the trial. I cannot fully understand how much this opinion puts their judgment upon the merits of the great question of Foster's guilt of premeditated murder, or how much it proceeds upon the questions of aptness and sufficiency, or fault and deficiency, in the exceptions, in raising the broad question of premeditated blood-guiltiness. Your Excellency is, in the great function reposed in you, at liberty to look, nay, is required to look, at the measure of Foster's guilt, and not at the completeness of his counsels' discharge of their duty.

I have but few words to say on the bearing of your Excellency's disposition of this case, upon the integrity of the law, and of the administration of justice. These are of paramount importance to all citizens, and of paramount duty with your Excellency.

I regard the public mind of this State as unalterably fixed, that the penalty of death for homicide shall be strictly confined to murder by *premeditated design*, or to murder intervening without design, in what is regarded as equally heinous with murder whether any death occurs or not, the special crime of arson of an inhabited dwelling in the night time. I believe the death penalty can be maintained on the Statute Book only upon the strict confinement of its execution to cases where this premeditated design of murder exists, and is legally proved. I regard the existence of this penalty as an extreme measure of punishment for proportionate guilt, of the greatest value in the protection of society. Entertaining this view, I look with solicitude upon any tendency in the administration of criminal justice to recur, under whatever pressure, to forced, artificial or argumentative *implications* of premeditation, in the place of absolute and responsible verdicts, of its *actual presence* animating and producing the crime. I look with the same solicitude upon any suspicion in the public mind, that notwithstanding the repugnance of the public conscience, and of solemn legislation, to *constructive* malice, it may still force itself into the execution of the death penalty in spite of every effort to keep it out. If the penalty is to be preserved, the sole condition of its maintenance must also be preserved.

Upon the whole, then, I trust that your Excellency may find solid support to the conclusion, that a commutation of Foster's execution for imprisonment for life will be conformed to the justice of his case, and to the highest interests of the law, the administration of justice, and the protection of society.

I am, with great respect, your friend and servant, WM. M. EVARTS.

From Hon. Henry E. Davies, late Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1873.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor, &c.:

SIR: At the request of the counsel for William Foster, I have examined the record in his case, and I am at a loss to see how, upon the evidence, the jury could have found a premeditated design to kill, and which is essential to their verdict. I have also read the very able and exhaustive review by Mr. Evarts of the provisions of the statute, and the definition of the crime of murder in its different degrees, and concur with him in his views of the law.

The fact that the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy is evidence that they doubted the existence of a premeditated design to take life, and their subsequent statements show that this verdict would not have been rendered but in the belief that such recommendation would have been effectual.

These circumstances all appeal with great force to your Excellency, with whom alone rests the power to consider them, and if you should see your duty to commute Foster's sentence to imprisonment for life, your action will, in my judgment, amply vindicated by the considerations so clearly and ably presented by Mr. Evarts.

I am, with great respect, yours sincerely,

HENRY E. DAVIES.

From Hon. William H. Leonard, late Commissioner of the Court of Appeals.

The People of the State of New-York against William Foster:

I have carefully examined the bill of exceptions in the case of William Foster, who was indicted, tried and convicted at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of New-York, of the murder of Avery D. Putnam, in the first degree, and by the jury recommended to mercy.

After carefully weighing it, I am convinced that the evidence tending to establish a want of premeditation or design to take the life of Mr. Putnam overbalances all that tends to an opposite conclusion.

Premeditation must exist to constitute murder in the first degree in this case; the want of premeditation might reduce the character of the crime to that of murder in the second degree. After the commission of the act, Foster did not attempt any concealment. He went directly to the railroad depot near by, where he remained for some time. Hearing the report of the transaction prepared by Shumway, the Superintendent, to be served by the conductor, read over there. He announced that he was the man. It appears to have been not then supposed by these persons that the occurrence would have a fatal result. Foster then went home and was arrested two or three hours later. This conduct was wholly inconsistent with a knowledge that he had compassed or effected the death of Mr. Putnam. If Foster premeditated or designed the death of Mr. Putnam, he could not have been ignorant that the blow which he had struck upon his head had effected it, or that it had at least rendered his death exceedingly probable. There is an entire absence of any evidence tending to prove that Foster entertained any belief, or suspicion even, that he had taken or endangered the life of Mr. Putnam. According to the course of human action in cases of premeditated homicide, the murderer endeavors to commit the crime in a secret manner; or, if done in such a manner that the person who commits the homicide is known or can be readily identified, he attempts to evade arrest by flight or concealment. But the conduct of Foster is without any act or word to indicate a consciousness that he has taken or endangered a life; on the contrary, he made no denial that he had committed the act, of which the car conductor and Mr. Shumway were, in his hearing, preparing a report to be sent to the police station. There is nothing upon which to found a presumption that Foster was then affecting an ignorance of the result which might attend such a blow as he had an hour before, inflicted upon the head of Mr. Putnam.

An instance of such conduct cannot be cited where the act was premeditated or designed, and the offender was aware that he could be readily identified and connected with the homicide.

I cannot consider this evidence of Foster's conduct, so inconsistent with premeditated murder, overcome by the evidence tending to prove premeditation. It may be conceded that premeditation, even for a moment prior to the act, is sufficient to prove the malice or intent required to sustain the charge of murder in the first degree. In the present case the evidence of premeditation consists in the angry conversation with Mr. Putnam; the declaration of Foster that he would go as far with the car as the deceased was going; that he would "give him hell"—followed in a few minutes by his taking the car-hook from the front of the car, passing round to the rear, when the deceased was leaving it, and inflicting with that dangerous instrument the injury which fractured the skull of Mr. Putnam and resulted in his death. Foster also said to the driver of the car, immediately after the angry conversation with Mr. Putnam and before he inflicted the blow, that he would learn him (Putnam) his business. Nothing unnecessarily inconsistent with the absence of premeditation or intention to take life can be deduced from this evidence.

The vulgar threat used by Foster is frequently employed to signify a figurative injury of a merely verbal or unimportant character. Had Foster intended to knock Mr. Putnam down, he might have employed the same vulgar phrase. Had the same blow with the same instrument been stricken upon the head of a person having a strong physical organization, it would not, probably, have resulted in death. It has even been said that the case of Mr. Putnam, if it had received the proper surgical treatment, would not have resulted fatally. But omitting this hypothesis as to negligent surgical treatment, the threat, the instrument employed, and the blow, do not establish the intention or premeditation to take life, as against the subsequent conduct of Foster. The intoxication of Foster may perhaps be referred to as tending to explain the want of premeditation and design to take life, and render the homicide, and his conduct immediately afterward, consistent with this conclusion.

While intoxication does not excuse, it has never been held to aggravate the degree of crime. His intoxication contributes to the probability that the crime was, under all the circumstances, committed without any intention to take life, or, in a legal phrase, without premeditation.

Many good points were neglected by the prisoner's counsel. The judge might properly have given the instruction asked for by the counsel for Foster, that the jury might find him guilty of murder in the first degree, on the indictment and the evidence, had it been presented as depending upon the further qualification that they should find that the evidence established that there was a want of premeditation.

It was for the jury to say whether the evidence proved murder in the second degree, and the judge was technically correct in refusing the request, in the form in which it was presented. The omission, however, to put the first proposition in the form suggested was a damaging oversight, when connected with the refusal of the judge to charge as requested. It left the jury to suppose, as I think they did, that they were not at liberty to find a verdict of murder in the second degree. Hence the jury found the offense to be murder in the first degree, and coupled it with a recommendation to mercy, founded on the evidence in the cause.

It will be a very great misfortune in the cause of justice should that recommendation fail to reduce the penalty to that of murder in the second degree—imprisonment for life.

WM. H. LEONARD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1873.

OFFICE OF BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MCFARLAND, No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET.

NEW-YORK, 26th February, 1873.

In the Matter of the Conviction of William Foster.

To His Excellency Gov. John A. Dix:

SIR: We have by request—it being distinctly understood that we were to do so without fee—looked into the record in this case, and have also carefully read the able letter of Mr. Evarts on the same subject.

Upon the whole case, it is impossible for us to come to any other conclusion than that the jury, if they had felt as liberty so to do, under the charge of the judge, would have found this man guilty of murder in the second, instead of the first degree; and, indeed, their recommendation to mercy admits of no other interpretation. And we agree with Mr. Evarts that the due administration of public justice is more likely to be advanced by a commutation of Foster's sentence by your Excellency to imprisonment for life than by his execution under his sentence. We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND.

From Hon. William O. Barrett.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.

To His Excellency John A. Dix:

DEAR SIR: With full knowledge of the responsibility which rests upon every man who appeals to the Executive in behalf of a criminal condemned and sentenced to death for murder, I, from a conscientious sense of duty, feel that the evidence in the case of William Foster does not sustain the verdict of "murder in the first degree," most respectfully unite in the appeal for Executive clemency, to the extent of commuting the sentence to imprisonment for life. My opinion is founded upon the evidence submitted to the jury, and is based upon principles which I believe to be indisputable. That the jury, in my judgment, absence of evidence of intent to take life. Foster was an industrious, peaceable man; he never saw Putnam until they met on the platform of the car. The rude language used by him implied nothing more than intended personal chastisement for a real or fancied insult. The provocation, which existed in the mind of a character to arouse any man, even under the influence of intoxication, to meditate the deliberate murder or a man to whom he was an entire stranger. He was unarmed when he entered the car. The weapon used was in constant daily use by car-drivers, and its use by Foster was not determined by the intent to kill. It was the instrument just at hand. Immediately after inflicting the blow, he went to the railroad depot, and there and there told the driver that he struck the blow, but did not know of its serious effects; and when the conductors Gold thwait and Shumway were preparing a report of the assault, Foster advanced and said, I am the man—who wants me? I told him out, and I'll lay you out, too;" and in reply to a remark from Shumway that "he (Foster) had injured the man pretty badly," the response was, "I guess I did not hurt him much."

From the depot he went to his house, where he was arrested.

Such are the facts disclosed by the testimony. To convict of "murder in the first degree" the evidence should lead the mind to the conclusion, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the accused had a specific, premeditated design and intent to effect the death of the party assailed, and, from the testimony in the case of Foster, I think the conclusion irresistible that his intent was to punish Putnam for a real or fancied insult, but not to kill.

From affidavits made by some of the jurors, submitted for my perusal, it is evident that they did not believe Foster intended to kill Putnam, and that the verdict of "murder in the first degree" was rendered under the belief that the recommendation to mercy would necessarily result in a commutation of the sentence of death to imprisonment for life.

The fearful increase of crime in this City has justly excited the public mind, but when the circumstances in any case of homicide fail to establish a murderous intent, and when there is an absence of proof, or a reasonable doubt of the existence of an intent to kill, which is essential to the crime of murder, public feeling will not prevent the exercise of Executive clemency. With much respect, I am your obedient servant and friend, WM. C. BARRETT.

From Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury, late District-Attorney.

No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I cannot conscientiously refuse a request to express my opinion that the sentence of William Foster, convicted of murder in the first degree, should be commuted to imprisonment for life. In my opinion, no was not guilty of murder in the first degree, under the law of this State, but of murder in the second degree. I believe that the jury would have so found, if that issue had been submitted to them. As it was not, the recommendation to mercy with which they accompanied their verdict, should surely receive consideration.

Perhaps I may say further, without the appearance, as I certainly have not the design, of reflecting in any manner upon the able and faithful officer who prosecuted Foster, that if I had been Deputy District Attorney, I could not have asked for a conviction of murder in the first degree. During my term of office I exerted myself faithfully to secure the full punishment of every willful murderer, but I would not have been a party to the infliction of the terrible punishment of death upon a man not legally subject to that final and irreversible penalty. Believing that Foster is in the latter category, I feel bound to express this opinion.

In my judgment the efficiency of the criminal law depends, not upon the swiftness nor vindictiveness of its punishments, but upon their justice and certainty. As great an injury may be done to society by punishing a man for an offense of which he is not guilty, as by permitting one who is guilty so escape.

With great respect, yours very truly,

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

From Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1873.

Hon. John A. Dix, Governor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I had at one time formed the opinion, without having made any particular examination of the case of Foster, that his crime was one in which a con

myself justified by the facts, as shown by the testimony, as well as all the circumstances connected with it.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN KELLY.

From J. Campbell, Esq., President of the Pacific Bank.

No. 856 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I am aware (owing to the frequent homicides of late) that the present is not a time for the exercise of undue clemency toward the guilty; yet my impressions, with many others, are so strong, that there was not the least premeditation on the part of William Foster in the killing of Mr. Putnam, (and which I am sure will be most obvious to you upon a review of the evidence had at the time of the trial,) that I am induced to ask you to commute the sentence of William Foster to imprisonment for life.

The law very properly and mercifully discriminates between the different kinds of homicide, and when, as in this instance, there was no intention to kill, nor premeditation, (for the patient had never met before,) but merely a reckless assault with a blunt weapon, made when under a distempered condition of the mind, it seems to me to be clearly a case where the Executive can, with great consistency, interpose the merciful prerogatives of his office.

With great respect I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.,
J. CAMPBELL.

From Mr. Nesbeon, President of the Council of Political Reform.

No. 149 MADISON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I would not advise or petition you to exercise the powers or prerogatives of your office, otherwise than I would myself do, were I in your place. And when I ask you now to commute the sentence of William Foster to imprisonment for life, I do so convinced that, were I Governor of the State, I would so interpose my Executive authority between him and the death penalty.

Many of our intelligent people, and among them some who are familiar with criminal law, believe that the condemned man has not committed the crime under which the law calls for a forfeiture of his life. That if he suffers death it will be due to technicalities of the law. "It will be a Matter of Law killed." You will no doubt have before you learned opinions to that effect. I do not appeal to your sympathy, and ask you to sink the magistrate in the man in dispensing the gentler quality of mercy, but I address myself to you as the one whose right and duty and privilege it is to review a sentence, and see you do arrest the hand of the executioner before he shall have sent to the bar of his Almighty Judge, perhaps unprepared to meet him, a fellow mortal whose life the spirit of our laws does not declare forfeited.

Yours most sincerely, WM. H. NEILSON.

From Samuel T. Brown, Esq., President of the Bowery Savings Bank.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I would add my voice, in addition to that of many of my fellow-citizens, asking one interposition of the Executive clemency on behalf of William Foster, now under sentence of death.

I cannot believe that this is a case where the extreme penalty of the law should be carried out, and think that the ends of justice would be fully as well secured by a commutation to imprisonment for life.

I realize somewhat your painful position in this matter, but ask your close attention to this case, giving to the prisoner a period in which to repent of his misdeeds, and relieving a large and highly-respectable circle of relatives and friends from the lasting disgrace which would be entailed on them by his execution, and also subserve at the same time the ends of justice.

Trusting to a favorable consideration of my prayer, I remain your obedient servant,
S. T. BROWN,
No. 180 Bowery, New-York.

Letter from Robert Bonner, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I have never signed a petition for a pardon or a commutation in my life, but I am and have been of the opinion that Foster never intended to commit murder, and that his execution would be an act of fearful injustice. It is certain that the jury would never have agreed upon the verdict if they had not felt positive that their unanimous *recommendation to mercy* would be heeded. Now, is it right that a man should be deprived of his life by the misapprehension of the jury, who believed that the recommendation was *binding on the Executive?*

I religiously believe in capital punishment; but I feel certain that this is a case in which it cannot be inflicted with justice, and surely the law will not be strengthened by enforcing the extreme penalty in a case which is more than doubtful, and in which the jury did not mean that it should be enforced.

I told Gen. Grant when he was elected President that he had one friend who would never take an office himself, or ask for one for anybody else. I have as little disposition to trouble you; but I cannot refrain from asking for what I believe to be, from my inmost soul, a simple act of justice and duty toward the prisoner, Foster. Very respectfully and truly yours,
ROBERT BONNER.

His Excellency, JOHN A. DIX.

Letter from John Foley.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1873.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: The fact that the jury in the case of William Foster unanimously agreed to recommend him to mercy, so that his punishment would not be death, is to my mind such a case as justice demands that your Excellency should commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

I am quite aware of the terrible condition of our community in respect to violence, yet I do not hesitate to say that your Excellency cannot permit the execution of this man. There can be no doubt that the jury would not have agreed upon a verdict unless they had been assured that the punishment would be commuted.

Send me to prison for life. Knowing the public feeling as I do, such a disposition of the case of Foster as I have herein indicated, will meet the approval of all good citizens. Very truly, your friend, JOHN FOLEY.

To his Excellency, Gov. JOHN A. DIX, Albany, N. Y.

Memorial of the Officers of the City Prison.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, officers of the City Prison, in which William Foster has been confined under charge and conviction of murder of Avery D. Putnam, since 1871, unite in representing to his Excellency the Governor, that the deportment of Foster has at all times been orderly, submissive and respectful; that he has in all respects borne the appearance of a man under great contrition and sorrow—for his offense rather than for his punishment. Everything in his appearance, his behavior, and his associations seem to contradict the idea that he was ever a violent man or one of the criminal classes.

William T. Neals, M.D., Physician of the City Prison.
John Orr, Night Warden.
Matthew Daly, Deputy Keeper.
H. Knubes, Deputy Keeper.
Robert Cunningham, Record Clerk.
William T. Lang, Deputy Keeper.
John McCaffrey, Deputy Keeper.
Thomas Lee, Deputy Keeper.
Michael Corliss, Deputy Keeper.
Thomas Butler, Deputy Keeper.
Joseph G. Dozey, Deputy Keeper.
Laurence Phillips.
Thomas Smith.
David B. Divine, Deputy Keeper, No. 190 Walker-street.
Daniel G. E. Triel, Deputy Keeper, No. 140 Stanton-street.
Isaiah H. Killsay, Keeper, No. 148 Bleecker-street.
Thomas Sullivan, Keeper, No. 64½ Ludlow-street.
Joseph O. C. Grorley, Keeper, Jefferson Market Prison.
William E. Kennedy, Jefferson Market Prison.
James Linden, Keeper, Jefferson Market Prison.

His Excellency Gen. John A. Dix:

SIR: I understand that an appeal is to be made to you to commute the death-sentence in the case of William Foster, and in connection with this, I desire to submit to you certain facts concerning this murder which were not developed by the defense during the trial.

At that time I was one of the Board of Police Surgeons for this City, and had charge of the Twenty-second and Thirty-first Precincts; I was also the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house to see Putnam at ten minutes past 10 o'clock in the evening. At the time the policeman brought the call Dr. B. Thompson, of No. 261 West Fifty-second-street, was with me, and I invited him to accompany me to see the patient. I found Putnam with a fracture of the left side of the skull, about two inches above the ear. The wound was about an inch to an inch and half long by about a half-inch broad, and evidently made by one blow. The broken portion of the bone was depressed upon the brain tissue. I then examined his general physical condition, and found this most favorable, considering the character of his injury. He was, to a great extent, sensible, and when I asked him where his wife lived, tried to tell me. His pupils were nearly or quite natural. His pulse was good, the temperature of his body normal, and his breathing, although a little labored, not at all stertorous. I saw at once that the depressed bone was immediately removed there was a strong probability that his injury would not prove fatal. Dr. Thompson agreed with me that immediate surgical treatment would add materially to his chances of recovery. I telegraphed for an ambulance, and sent him to the nearest hospital, that being St. Luke's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

Here my responsibility ended, but it seems that when the patient arrived at the hospital the house-surgeon was out, and a young gentleman, who had charge of the institution, placed a compress bandage over the fracture, and left him in this condition until 11 o'clock the next morning, or over thirteen hours after the injury had been inflicted. The bone was then removed by an eminent surgeon, but the man subsequently died. Now, the question is, would Putnam have died had he received proper surgical treatment as soon as he arrived at the hospital? All I can say is, that many such cases recover. Cases are on record where a portion of the brain has been cut away and the patient survived the injury where there was no compression. In a large experience during the late war and in the police service in this city, this was the most favorable case for recovery I ever saw.

I base my second statement upon the fact that I have seen, during our late civil war, a great number of wounds of an analogous nature, produced by sabre cuts, pieces of shells, minie balls, falls from horses, &c., and that a certain proportion of men thus injured fully recovered in health, after a variable period of time.

I saw Mr. Putnam in the drug-store of H. Klersted & Son, within five minutes of the receipt of the injury; found him sitting in the chair semi-unconscious, vomiting at intervals, head and face covered with blood, pulse slow and free, skin cool, pupils dilated, and answering questions with great difficulty, and often unintelligibly.

On investigating the nature of the injury, I found, over the left parietal bone, a compound comminuted fracture of the skull, with depressed portions of the same; while other pieces of the skull were detached, and driven into and through the dura mater, penetrating the substance of the brain. Through the orifice in the bone I could easily introduce two fingers at a time, fully explaining the cause of all the above-described symptoms. This injury must have been produced by one blow, there being no evidence of more than one blow having been struck.

There being no opportunity to do anything for him, amid the excited crowd standing around, and his home being at a distance, I advised his immediate removal to a hospital, where such treatment could be instituted as the case demanded.

Instead of being so removed, (as I am credibly informed,) he was taken to the station-house, and allowed to lie until a police surgeon arrived, which occupied some time, and was then carried from thence to a hospital, where, I believe, he remained ten or twelve hours before any effort was made to remove the fragments and to elevate the depressed portions—a delay in treatment which would very much increase the danger and diminish the chances of his recovery.

Now had the necessary operation been performed at once, or in a reasonable time after the receipt of the injury, thereby allowing him to rally from the shock, as well as removing the cause of local irritation and the tendency to inflammation, his chances for living would most certainly have been much better. With the possibility of death before him, the chances of recovery were about equal, until the delay in necessary attention removed almost every vestige of any chance of recovery.

In view of all these circumstances, and with no wish to censure any one, I have felt justified in making the above petition, all of which is respectfully submitted. C. S. WOOD, M. D., late Surgeon U. S. V.

To his Excellency John A. DIX, Governor of the State of New-York.

The above are but a few of the many letters from prominent citizens laid before the Governor, all to the same effect.

COAL.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
DAVID PALMER, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
EDWARD A. QUINTARD, General Sales Agent, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company desire to call the attention of retailers, manufacturers, and consumers to the coals from the following collieries now worked by them: Pine Forest, Tunnel, Keystone, Pine Knot, Glendower, Ellangowan, Preston No. 1, Shaft No. 1, Live Oak, Phœnix Park No. 2, Rainbow, Merriam, Indian Ridge, Mine Hill Gap; Otto, Knickerbocker, Preston No. 2, Wabash, Locust Spring, East Franklin, Bast, Potts, Beechwood, Thomaston, Forestville, Boston Run Preston No. 4, Buckville, Cedar Hill, North Franklin No. 1, North Franklin No. 2.

In addition to the product of the above, they will sell, as factors, during the season of 1873, all of the coals from the following well-known collieries that are either shipped from Port Richmond or consigned through the Delaware and Raritan Canal: Tunnel Ridge, Lawrence, William Penn, Girardville, Union, Manchester, Alaska, Buck Ridge, Burnside, St. Nicholas, Colorado, Turkey Run, McMichael, Big Mine Run, Glentworth, Enterprise, Big Mountain, Brookside, Bear Run, Shenandoah, Plank Ridge, Hammond, Girard, Kentucky, Greenback, Bear Valley.

No mixture of the different grades of coal will in any case be permitted, and each of the several classes of coal produced at the above-named collieries will be kept strictly separate from the others. All sales will be made under the following designations: 1. Hard White Ash Coal. 2. Free-burning White Ash Coal. 3. Schuylkill Red Ash Coal. 4. Alaska Red Ash Coal. 5. Shamokin White Ash Coal. 6. Shamokin Red Ash Coal. 7. North Franklin Coal. 8. Lorberry Coal. 9. Lykens Valley Vein Coal.

In order that all coal sold shall be shipped in good order, a most rigid system of inspection, both at the mines and at the shipping ports, will at all times be enforced. In every district of the coal region there will be appointed a number of competent persons skilled in the preparation of coal, as local inspectors, whose duty it will be to visit the several collieries daily to see that a proper force is at all times employed in removing slate, and to prevent, if possible, any coal being sent from the mines to market in bad order. In addition to these efforts at prevention, no means will be left untried at the shipping ports to cure the evils of careless preparation. At Schuylkill Haven, Port Clinton, and Port Richmond, all coal will be subjected to the personal examination of a skilled inspector before it is shipped, and if condemned by him, will be dumped in places provided for the purpose, and before being loaded into vessels will be thoroughly picked and cleaned by hand, at the cost of the owner of the colliery that produced it. In entering into business as coal merchants, controlling a production greater than that of any other seller, and embracing more than two-thirds of the coal to be shipped from Port Richmond, the Company are fully alive to the great importance of careful preparation, and will spare no expense to secure for their coals a reputation second to none in the country.

The Company's ownership of NINETY THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL LAND in the first and second coal fields, in proximity of those carrying to tide-water at Philadelphia—the advantages of the descending grades of the roads of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the fleet of steam colliers being established by the latter Company, render it certain that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will always supply a large proportion of the coal consumed upon the Atlantic coast. In addition to these geographical and local advantages, the fact that they are the only one of the large mining companies whose lands produce all the known varieties of anthracite coal, from the hardest white ash to the softer coals of the Shamokin and Lorberry regions, so much in demand for domestic purposes, gives them an additional claim upon the favorable consideration of the coal-purchasing community.

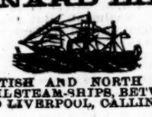
The anthracite coal trade of this country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and the ruinous suspensions of mining and fluctuations of prices will be avoided. It will be the great aim of the Company to induce a feeling of confidence on the part of their customers, so that retailers and manufacturers may take advantage of their capital to lay in their supply of coal whenever it is most convenient for them to do so, without any apprehension that the value of their stock will be impaired by any subsequent action of the Company.

On or before the 20th of each month throughout the season, circulars will be issued from the general office of the Company, in Philadelphia, establishing prices for the succeeding month; and orders may be sent either to the Treasurer of the Company, in Philadelphia, or to the General Sales Agent, in New-York. Propositions may be made to the Company at any time before the 1st day of April, 1873, for the purchase of a stated quantity of coal, to be taken in equal monthly proportions at current circular prices throughout the season; and if any such proposition is accepted by the Company, the purchaser may, on or before the first day of any month, have the privilege of declining to take the proportion due in such month, but such declination shall not give him the right to take, in any succeeding month, any increased quantity in lieu of that so declined.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.



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FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wednesday, March 5. *Cuba, Wed., March 26.
Calabria, Wed., March 12. Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.
Parthia, Wed., March 19. Algeria, Wed., April 9.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
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UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 and $120;) Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DANRE....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS....SUMONT..Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.....LEFEVRE..Saturday, April 5
PEREIRE.....DANRE....Saturday, April 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE
First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent at Paris, Havre, or Brest, by steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar 8, 1 P. M.
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CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 5, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 12, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, currency, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 7 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAUL, No. 408 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
J. A. & A. MCKAGH, No. 103 State-st., Boston.
P. C. BROWN, No. 56 South Market-st., Chicago.

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OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Thompson.....Wednesday, Mar. 12, at 9 A. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Wednesday, Mar. 26, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, Wessels.....Wednesday, April 9, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Summers.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.
These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
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Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 1061, 56th and 60th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 3 P. M. sharp, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer MOHONGO, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Masatlan, Mazatlan, and San Diego; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Passengers for Japan and China connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Ansel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (ENG.)—
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, as follows:
ARAGON, WESTERN.....Tuesday, March 25
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Wed'day, April 23
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates, at reduced rate of $1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY March 8, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 220 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

MANDINGO, Edwards.....Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence.....Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.
HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 LAGO-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 6
CITY OF MEXICO, (via Nassau,).....March 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....March 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CALIFORNIA...Sat., Mar. 8 | INDIA.....Sat., Mar. 15
COLUMBIA, Wed., Mar. 12 | ISMAILIA, Wed., Mar. 19

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will sail on March 8.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, March 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 8.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight rates and passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
CYANIC, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PEIRCE, JR., Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 8 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTER.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....April 16, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
via LONDONDERRY.

The new and elegant Clyde-built steamers will sail from their wharf for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 3,500 tons.....Wednesday, April 9
OHIO, 3,000 tons.....Wednesday, April 30
VIRGINIA, 3,500 tons.....Wednesday, May 28
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 70 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 41 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND PRINCE'S BAY, HAYTI.
The fine steamer CHARLES MORGAN will leave for the above ports from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Rector-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
Steam-ship CITY OF MEXICO, will leave for Havana, via Nassau, on THURSDAY, March 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River. For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns on the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, one of which leaves Pier No. 38 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 43d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.
—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS
on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 6, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 5:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 9:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:20, 9:30, 11:30, 12 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

For South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 5:20, 6:10, 6:30, and 8:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 5:20, 6:10, 8:20, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 3 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

For Somerville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 8 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:21, 6:30, 10:14, 11:04, 11:34 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 5:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 3:21, 6:30, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Sandtown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Fal